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WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, sunny with occasional showers. 15-28 (59-84). Friday, rain. LONDON: Thursday, 13-20 (55-68). Friday, similar. CHANNEL: Jersey: Thursday, rain. Temp. 13-29 (55-84). NEW YORK: Yesterday, sunny. Temp. 18-27 (65-80).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi 4.50 Dirh. Algeria 3.00 Din. Austria 12 S. Bahrain 0.400 Din. Belgium 23 B.Fr. Cyprus 250 Mils. Denmark 3.75 D.Kr. Dubai 4.50 Dirh. Egypt 50 P. Eire 22 P. Finland 5.00 F.M. France 3 F. Germany 1.50 D.M. Great Britain 20 P. Greece 22 Drs. India Rs. 9 Iran 70 Rials. Israel I.£22.00. Italy 500 Lire. Jordan 300 Fils. Kenya Shs. 8.00. Kuwait 300 Fils. Lebanon P.2.75. Libya L.Din. 0.25. Luxembourg 23 L.Fr. Madeira 27.5 Esc. Malta 22 Cents. Morocco 3.00 Dir. Netherlands 1.75 Fior. Nigeria 70 K. Norway 3.25 N.Kr. Oman 0.425 Rial. Portugal 25 Esc. Qatar 4.00 Rials. Saudi Arabia 3.50 Rials. Spain 50 Ptas. Sweden 3.00 S.Kr. Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr. Tunisia 3.25 Din. Turkey T.L. 15. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.35. Yugoslavia 22 D.

30,017 * PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1979 Established 1887

Muzorewa Coalition Accepts U.K. Bid for Constitution Talks

By John Burns

SALISBURY, Aug. 15 (NYT) — Abel Muzorewa's coalition government of blacks and whites accepted the British government's invitation to a conference in London next month that will attempt to settle the country's 15-year majority-rule dispute.

In a brief announcement after a Cabinet meeting said that a black delegation invited by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's administration would "consist of representatives of the Government of National Unity," the formal name taken by the coalition. The statement did not say so, but it is assumed that Bishop Muzorewa will head the delegation and former Prime Minister Ian Smith, now a minister without portfolio, probably will accompany him.

It will mark the first time that Smith has set foot in Britain since his rebellious declaration of independence on Nov. 11, 1965. The conference, set to open Sept. 10, will be the ninth major effort to resolve the constitutional dispute since then, all the previous efforts having failed to reach terms acceptable to Mr. Smith's white minority regime and the nationalists representing the country's black majority.

This time, the terms of the conference will be different since the Salisbury government's team is led by a black, Bishop Muzorewa, representing a Cabinet of 14 black members and 5 whites, one of them Mr. Smith. Thus it is a government that is largely restrained by the white minority, which has retained extensive powers under the constitution imposed by Mr. Smith.

Residual white powers will be one key issues at the London talks where the Thatcher government will attempt to draw up a new constitution acceptable to the Salisbury administration and to its foes in the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance. The front's co-leaders, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, have indicated they intend to send a 12-man delegation of their own, but have not yet confirmed.

In a statement today, the Cabinet said that it was not committing itself to anything by agreeing to attend the talks. Apparently, it was anxious to dispel any notion that acceptance implied endorsement of the constitutional proposals the British government approved prior to the formal invitation to talk.

The past, when proposals for a conference on our constitutional position have been under discussion, it has always been on the basis that no preconditions are laid down," the Cabinet statement said. "It is on this basis that the government has accepted the invitation from the British government."

The constitutional outline, given prominent display in the newspapers here today, posed several potential problems for the Salisbury government. One was the absence of any reference to a "blocking mechanism" for the 220,000 whites, who have a 28-seat entrenched parliamentary bloc under the existing charter that can veto constitutional changes favored by the black majority.

At the Commonwealth summit meeting in neighboring Zambia earlier in the month, Mrs. Thatcher implied that the blocking mechanism would have to be dropped as part of a settlement ending economic sanctions and bringing international recognition. In addition, she demanded that the black majority have the right to make senior government appointments, a power that the existing charter reserves to special commissions with white majorities.

In its outline, Britain proposed that "certain senior appointments" in the bureaucracy, armed forces, police and judiciary be made by the prime minister on the advice of the commissions, a compromise Mr. Smith might accept. However, the white leader is understood to be insistent on retaining the minority's right to block constitutional change, at least for several years.

In the past, Mr. Smith has cited the example of Zambia and other black states that abrogated guarantees to their white minorities soon after gaining independence.

Prime Minister Charan Singh addresses rally in New Delhi yesterday.

If Pakistan Builds Bomb

India Warns of Shift to Nuclear Arms

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 (NYT) — Prime Minister Charan Singh today warned that India might be forced to amass nuclear weapons if Pakistan went ahead with efforts to assemble an atomic bomb.

"We do not want to join the race to make a bomb," said the prime minister in an Independence Day address at the enormous Red Fort of the Moghul emperors in the heart of Old Delhi. "But," he added, "if Pakistan sticks to its plans to assemble a bomb, we will perhaps have to reconsider the whole question."

The assertion by Mr. Singh that Pakistan is indeed intent upon the manufacture of a nuclear device represents a reversal in the public posture of the Indian government. In June, Mr. Singh's predecessor as prime minister, Morarji Desai, said he accepted Pakistani denials of nuclear weapons development.

"President Zia [of Pakistan] has told me that he is not interested in nuclear weapons and I believe him," Mr. Desai said, once again affirming India's pledge to abjure building atomic bombs or missiles.

1974 Explosion

Actually, India is a de facto member of the world's nuclear club, having demonstrated its nuclear capability with an explosion in 1974 in the Rajasthan Desert not far from the Pakistan border. That test was followed by assurances of then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that India was committed to using nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes.

At the same time, Indian governments have refused to permit international inspections and have scorned treaties barring the spread of nuclear weapons on the grounds they imply a humiliating surrender of sovereignty. In fact, Pakistan's professions of the innocence of its nuclear ambitions are echoes of India's statements and it is in this light that Mr. Desai's acceptance of them was understood.

In the last month, however, the dismissal of the Pakistani denials, particularly by the United States, has become more and more categorical, to the point where they were portrayed as patent lies. There have been reports that the United States was even considering the possibility of launching commando raids on the Pakistani labs where the weapons are reportedly being developed.

On taking office a month ago, Mr. Singh was reported by his close aides as keeping "the nuclear option open." Today, on the 32d anniversary of India's birth, he took a harder line on the issue than any of his predecessors. Speaking in Hindi, the prime minister said India now had information that Pakistan, "whose people were our brothers yesterday," was seeking to build a nuclear bomb. He asked the crowd against whom Pakistan would direct such a weapon.

The prime minister added that he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

With Warsaw Pact

U.S. Expects NATO to Back New Plan for Vienna Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (NYT) — The United States, West Germany and Britain have reached agreement on a new negotiating approach for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Vienna troop reduction talks designed to lower the risk of East-West military conflict in Central Europe, the Carter administration disclosed yesterday.

U.S. officials said that all that remained was to gain approval of the U.S. plan next month from NATO as a whole. They said that this was likely and that the proposal could be presented to Warsaw Pact negotiators in October.

The proposal, which officials said could breathe new life into the talks between the Western alliance and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact, consists of several "confidence-building measures" that would create a new military inspection system for Europe and would require each alliance to notify the other before carrying out large-scale military maneuvers.

"The proposal represents a new approach to arms control in Europe," a State Department official said. "Rather than just limiting numbers of military forces we want to put restrictions on how they are used."

So far, negotiators at the Vienna talks have focused on proposals that would set equal numerical ceilings on ground and air forces in Eastern and Western Europe. But in recent years, negotiations have been hampered by differing estimates of the size of the Soviet and East European forces.

Helsinki Model

In an attempt to break the deadlock, the Carter administration earlier this year formulated a series of steps meant to rule out the possibility of a surprise attack or an accidental war in Europe by reducing military uncertainty. The steps, officials said, were modeled on the 1975 Helsinki Final Act in which 35 European nations, Canada and the United States agreed to such voluntary confidence-building measures as announcing military maneuvers in advance and inviting foreign observers to attend.

Officials said that the administration's new proposals, which would be mandatory, go far beyond the measures agreed to in the Helsinki accord. Among the proposals are the following:

- Both alliances would provide formal notification of any division-size military maneuver in central Europe. A division usually consists of 10,000 to 15,000 troops.
- Each alliance would announce when it planned to rotate units in and out of the region, and the forces would be permitted to pass only through designated entry and exit points around Central Europe.
- Each alliance would be allowed to station inspectors at the troop entry and exit points as well as on the opposing side's territory to ensure that neither was building up its forces.
- Low-altitude surveillance overflights would be permitted in Eastern and Western Europe to improve warning alerts against possible surprise attacks.

U.S. officials stressed that the proposals were not designed to re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Argues President Overcoming Errors

Bell, in a Farewell, Says Carter Was Tied to Detail

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 — "One thing you have to get used to around Washington is that if you're wrong about something, you have to admit it. The faster you admit it, the better off you are."

With that farewell homily, delivered yesterday over a breakfast of snail and cheese grits to 12 aides and reporters, outgoing Attorney General Griffin Bell listed some of his own mistakes and those of those of his boss, President Carter.

"The president, I think, hasn't done enough to build up the presidency," said Mr. Bell, the Cabinet officer with the longest and closest ties to Mr. Carter. "The president can't spend his time on minutiae. The president has to deal with the big things" — a phrase that Mr. Bell said Mr. Carter had followed successfully in foreign policy.

"I think the president tried not to act like he was the president — like, 'I'm just one of the boys,' Mr. Bell said. "I think people don't like that.

"In the past, I've seen [Cabinet] secretaries — some no longer with us — who would hand the president the names of 40 congressmen to phone about some bill that I wouldn't even tell the president that I had pending."

"You trivialize the presidency — I'm not saying he's done it — you can trivialize the presidency if the president has to constantly be dealing with every congressman. There's 535 congressmen."

It's not a matter of being aloof or distant. It's a matter of him prioritizing his work. What's the most important thing he's got to do? Think. Think. Can you think if every one of your Cabinet officers is hounding you to call congressmen? No.

"I would have a whole lot more discipline myself if I were the president, and I think you see he's been coming to that in recent months. If the president were to take this direction, which I think he is doing now, he could start back up the polls when the American people perceive that's what he's doing."

Going Establishment

Mr. Carter now is abandoning his initial antiestablishment stance, Mr. Bell said, adding that it is none too soon. "You can't govern from the outside, because the establishment — seen or unseen — that runs things," Mr. Bell said. "If you're not in that, you're not going anywhere, because you don't have the moving forces with you.

"So, when I came to Washington, I intended to get in with the people who run things around here. I've been doing that. I think the president's doing that now. I think you're going to see, by the time he finishes his reorganization. . . . that the president has joined the establishment.

"Maybe he's co-opted them. But however it is, once he gets in bed with the establishment — not in it, but with it . . . you'll like the things he does," Mr. Bell said.

Mr. Bell said Mr. Carter's appointment of Hedley Donovan, former Time magazine editor in chief, as a senior adviser, and Alonzo McDonald, a management expert, as deputy to White House chief of staff

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Summoned to White House

Vance Calls In Young; Envoy's Firing Urged

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (IHT) — Ambassador Andrew Young was summoned today for a conference with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and later went to the White House as demands grew that the U.S. envoy to the United Nations be fired for his unauthorized meeting with a PLO official.

At the same time, the State Department confirmed an Israeli report of a meeting between the U.S. ambassador to Austria and an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization. It said that both meetings were unauthorized.

Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd, saying that Mr. Young's meeting July 26 with Zehdi Labib Terzi, the PLO observer at the UN, was "inexcusable," told President Carter in a telegram that the envoy's "liabilities outweigh his assets" and he should be removed or given "a less sensitive post."

No details were released about this morning's 45-minute meeting in Mr. Vance's office, but yesterday the secretary, in a phone call to Mr. Young, expressed his "displeasure" over the meeting with Mr. Terzi, which also brought a diplomatic protest from Israel. Mr. Vance did not learn about the meeting until last Saturday.

Mr. Vance's rebuke of Mr. Young yesterday, which followed a telephone consultation with President Carter, also stemmed from the fact that the freewheeling U.S. envoy, a personal friend of Mr. Carter's, had at first informed the State Department that it had been an "accidental meeting" and that nothing "to do with diplomacy" had been discussed.

Yesterday, the department reversed itself and said that Mr. Young knew the PLO official probably would be at the meeting at the home of Kuwait's ambassador to the UN, Abdallah Yaqoub Bishara, and that the U.S. and PLO diplomats discussed postponing the UN Security Council vote on Palestinian issues, then set for late July. Mr. Young admitted yesterday in an interview on Israeli television that what he at first had told the State Department about his meeting with Mr. Terzi was "not quite true." But he said: "I did what I thought was in the best interests of my country."

In the other development, the State Department confirmed a Jerusalem Post report that Milton Wolf, the U.S. ambassador to Austria, had met recently in Vienna with Issa Sartawi, a senior PLO official. But the department said that meeting, like Mr. Young's, also was unauthorized.

Spokesman Tom Reston said that Mr. Wolf had met with a PLO official three times this year — twice in "chance encounters" during "social amenities," and the third time at the request of Mr. Sartawi.

"We did not authorize or encourage" that meeting, Mr. Reston said. He said Mr. Wolf was "reminded" by the State Department of the U.S. policy of avoiding any "substantive talks" with PLO representatives. The spokesman, however, did not say whether Mr. Wolf had been reprimanded.

Mr. Reston said the first Wolf-Sartawi encounter was sometime this spring in the presence of Austrian officials; the second on June 12 on an airplane flying to Vienna and in the presence of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria.

The Jerusalem Post reported today that Mr. Wolf had a "lengthy and detailed" meeting with the PLO official before the visit to Austria of Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO.

Meanwhile, Rep. George Hansen, R-Idaho, said in a statement that when Congress reconvenes he will offer a resolution to impeach Ambassador Young. Calling Mr. Young an "incompetent loudmouth," Rep. Hansen said he "has intruded into an area where he not only lacks authority, but experience, expertise and even common sense."

On July 13 of last year the House was asked to impeach the ambassador for saying there were hundreds of "political prisoners" in U.S. jails, but refused to do so.

The latest embarrassment that Mr. Young has caused the administration comes less than a month after he was chastised by President Carter. That scolding was made during the crucial Cabinet reappraisal meeting that prompted the offer of resignations by the Carter Cabinet.

Mr. Carter ticked off a number of statements by Mr. Young that had embarrassed the White House or State Department, but then reportedly said: "Now let me tell you the good side [of Mr. Young]: There are 50 to 60 countries in the world who trust us now and they do it because of Andy Young . . ."

Among Mr. Young's statements causing anger and embarrassment are:

- That Britain had institutionalized racism "more than anyone else in the history of the Earth."
- Sweden, the Soviet Union and former Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford were racists.
- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran some day would be considered a saint.
- There wasn't "any difference" between the execution in Florida of John Spenkelink, a convicted murderer, and the summary executions in Iran.

Russia Delays Report 4 Days

150 Said Dead in Collision Of Soviet Jets Over Ukraine

By Roland Tyrrell

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Two Soviet airliners collided at high altitude over the Ukraine last week, killing as many as 150 persons, including the entire first team of a ranking Soviet soccer club, aviation officials reported today.

The Soviet Civil Aviation Authority at the Minsk airport said the two jets, both Tupolev-134s, collided at 26,000 feet in conditions of poor visibility between the Ukrainian towns of Donetsk and Dneprodzerzhinsk, about 500 miles from Moscow, on Saturday afternoon.

No foreigners were involved, a spokeswoman in Minsk said.

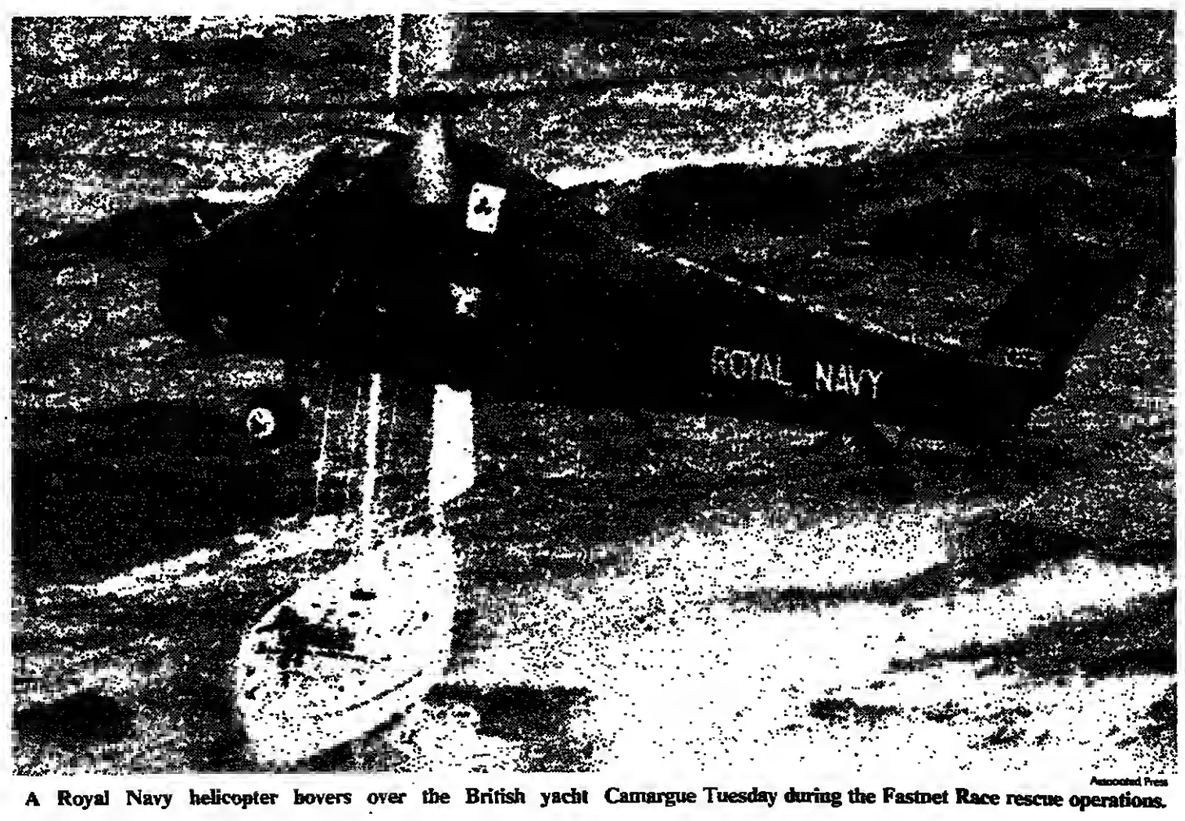
Asked how many people had died in the crash, the spokeswoman said, "Almost certainly 150 people." She said said an investigating commission had gone to the scene of the disaster and was to return to Minsk, the capital of Byelorussia, tomorrow. The wreckage fell over low-lying, marshy terrain, she said.

If the death toll of 150 is confirmed, this would be the second worst reported air disaster in Soviet aviation history. An Ilyushin-62 crashed on a flight from Paris to Moscow in October, 1972, and killed 176 persons.

The TU-134, a twin-engine passenger jet, has a capacity of 72 passengers, plus crew. Soviet planes on domestic flights usually fly with few vacant seats.

The spokeswoman said both planes were on regular, scheduled flights — one flying from the Moldavian capital of Kishinev to the Russian town of Voronezh, the other from Tashkent, capital of the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan, to Minsk.

The second plane was carrying 14 players and three officials of the Pakhtakor Tashkent soccer club, which is ranked eighth in the Soviet first division, she said.



A Royal Navy helicopter hovers over the British yacht Camargue Tuesday during the Fastnet Race rescue operations.

15 Dead in Yacht Disaster, Rescuers Face Heavy Seas

From Agency Dispatches

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 15 — Gale-battered survivors of history's worst yacht-racing catastrophe straggled into ports from Ireland to southern England today as the death toll mounted to 15 and an air-sea search continued for boats unaccounted for.

Rescue vessels criss-crossed the stormy waters off the west coast of Britain, plucking survivors from scores of yachts disabled or damaged during the storm that slammed into the 330 competitors in the Admiral's Cup Fastnet Race early yesterday. Dozens were injured, and at least 24 yachts sank or were abandoned in the Force 10 winds (55 mph to 63 mph).

Race officials said the dead included 11 Britons, two U.S. citizens, a crewmember of unknown nationality from a Dutch yacht and one person not yet identified.

Former Prime Minister Edward Heath, who sent out a distress call from his Morning Cloud IV yesterday, was reported safe and attempting to finish the race. Mr. Heath's craft, originally reported to have lost its rudder, was sailing again, probably with a jury-rigged steering system, officials said.

Gale winds and massive seas knocked the yachts over like toys yesterday as they sailed from Cowes, on the Isle of Wight, around Land's End, to Fastnet Rock at the southeastern tip of Ireland and then back to Plymouth. There were 55 Admiral's Cup competitors from 19 nations among the huge overall fleet.

Authorities in England and Ireland coordinated rescue efforts, and by early today said 24 yachts sank or were abandoned and 84 boats had returned to port. A coast guard spokesman at Land's End said that a total of 249 yachts were accounted for. Race officials here said that 171 persons had been rescued.

Officials said they believed the great majority were safe, but had switched off their radio sets to allow distress calls to be heard. There still were fears for the smaller boats, some of which carried no radios.

The worst seas were abated this morning, but conditions remained rough, a navy spokesman said.

Four navy ships, a Dutch destroyer and a mixed fleet of merchant vessels and lifeboats were checking dozens of rafts for signs of life in an area 100 miles in diameter between Cornwall and Ireland. Four helicopters and two subma-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

$1 Million Paid For U.S. Lobby, Rhoodie Says

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15 (Reuters) — Eschel Rhoodie, the former information chief at the center of South Africa's "slush fund" scandal, says his country paid a million dollars to an organization that lobbied key U.S. politicians.

Mr. Rhoodie told the Dutch weekly news magazine Elseviers that the organization helped arrange meetings with influential senators, including Edward Kennedy, and scores of congressmen.

Today's magazine article was based on a series of taped interviews with Mr. Rhoodie conducted just before he was arrested on the French Riviera on July 19. A French court has since ruled that Mr. Rhoodie can be extradited to South Africa on charges of misuse of government funds.

Mr. Rhoodie, former secretary in the now-disbanded South African information department, told Elseviers that at the meetings with U.S. politicians he was able to discuss U.S. policy towards South Africa. He said in the interview a lawyer employed by the lobbying organization always gave timely warnings about bills in Congress "which could be dangerous for South Africa."

West German Parliamentarian Causes Stir by Giving 'Peace Plan' to Arafat

BONN, Aug. 15 (WP) — While the Carter administration tries to calm Israeli concerns about an unauthorized meeting between the ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the West German government is trying to get out from under a similar situation that has unfolded here in recent days.

Bonn's problem grew out of a trip to Beirut last week and a meeting with PLO chief Yasser Arafat by 34-year-old Juergen Moellemann, a member of parliament and the chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Free Democrat Party. The Free Democrats are the small but crucially important coalition party to the ruling Social Democrats in the federal government. The leader of the party, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, is also the foreign minister.

Because of this, Mr. Moellemann's journey was bound to have on some symbolic importance and before he left, the young parliamentarian, who is something of a Genscher protege, met with Mr. Genscher and talked of the minister's "full cooperation." The trip itself, however, has produced considerable confusion, which is still not entirely straightened out. And it has further added to suspicions in Israel that Bonn's foreign policy toward the Jewish state and the Middle East is shifting.

The fact that Mr. Moellemann's journey came only a month or so after former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, acting in his capacity as head of the Socialist International, met along with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, with Mr. Arafat in Vienna, added to the Israeli concerns.

Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres told a German magazine this week that both the Brandt and Moellemann meetings filled Israelis with deep forebodings.

During his talks, Mr. Moellemann presented Mr. Arafat with a position paper that supposedly outlined West Germany's policy on the Middle East.

Press reports from Beirut indicated that Mr. Moellemann had actually presented an "eight-point peace plan" which contained two items that seemed to go beyond Bonn's public policy. One involved a more detailed suggestion that Israel revert to its pre-1967 borders and the other spoke, for the first time, of a "state organization" for the Palestinians, which seemed to go beyond the more widely accepted European view of the right of self-determination.

These accounts caused an explosive reaction here. Mr. Genscher, the Free Democrat Party and the federal government quickly disassociated themselves from Mr. Moellemann's venture and his reported ideas. The Foreign Ministry was particularly annoyed and so, reportedly, was Mr. Genscher, since Mr. Moellemann was overshadowing the foreign minister's trip to Washington and meetings with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Accuses Press

Mr. Moellemann claims he was victimized by poor press reports, that he presented no peace plan and that there was no question of him being a special emissary paving the way for recognition of the PLO by Bonn, which is Israel's greatest fear.

Mr. Moellemann had announced he would hold a press conference here on his return to explain the situation but it was canceled, apparently on Mr. Genscher's orders, further adding to the confusion of exactly what took place in Beirut.

Instead, Mr. Moellemann issued a written statement stressing that he had traveled to the area only in his capacity as an individual parliamentarian and party committee chairman and not as an envoy of the federal government. He said, this time, that he had previously "informed" Mr. Genscher of his plans and did not talk again of full cooperation by the minister.

Mr. Genscher has granted several interviews since the Moellemann trip to stress that West German Middle East policy has not changed and that it is still based on the 1977 European Economic Community declaration, which backs Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized borders while urging that the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians be taken into consideration.

Nevertheless, the controversy remains.

2 Bombings in Israel Result in 3 Injuries

TEL AVIV, Aug. 15 (AP) — Three persons were slightly wounded today in two separate bombings, Israeli state radio reported.

The radio said two persons were injured when a bomb exploded on one of the main roads leading into the West Bank. A third person was injured when a second bomb exploded near the municipal building in Kfar Sava, about eight miles northeast of Tel Aviv.

Agence France-Presse

Dockworkers and onlookers are gathered on an ocean lock at Le Havre. The dockworkers occupied the lock Wednesday to prevent the departure of the Norway, formerly the France.

French Dockworkers Block Departure of the Norway

LE HAVRE, France, Aug. 15 (AP) — Union dockworkers today blocked the Norway, the world's largest passenger liner formerly known as the France, from leaving its home port on a scheduled voyage to West Germany for refitting.

The trip was canceled for today as workers continued to occupy an ocean lock, in effect closing the harbor. There was no indication whether the trip would be attempted tomorrow.

Knut Kloster, the Norwegian owner, said that the situation was very serious but that it was an "internal French matter between Frenchmen and their government."

He added, "The boat is now Norwegian property and therefore French authorities are responsible for its departure. I am sure French authorities and port officials will clear the port so the boat can take to the sea. I am confident and I am sure that this will all be settled in a peaceful manner."

Mr. Kloster said that he understood the demands of the French workers who want at least part of the $40-million refitting to be done in France. A West German firm made a lower bid than French firms for the refitting. The liner was sold in June to Mr. Kloster's shipping company.

"We are truly sorry that the situation is unfolding in this manner but we really don't think it is we who are responsible for the situation," Mr. Kloster said.

Guerrillas Killed By Israeli Troops In Lebanon Raid

From Agency Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Aug. 15 — An Israeli Army force killed several Palestinian guerrillas and destroyed two vehicles in a raid north of the Lebanese port of Tyre last night, the army said today.

The army said that the Israelis attacked two Land-Rovers about nine miles north of Tyre and may have killed as many as eight guerrillas riding in the vehicles. There were no Israeli casualties, the army said. It was the first announced Israeli raid into southern Lebanon since Aug. 3.

Elsewhere, Palestinian guerrillas ambushed a five-man Nigerian unit of the UN peacekeeping force in south Lebanon yesterday, a UN spokesman said in Beirut.

The spokesman said that four of the Nigerian soldiers were wounded, one seriously, when the Palestinians and the UN unit exchanged fire near the village of Alman, two miles south of the Litani River.

News Analysis

Young Affair Complicates U.S. Efforts in Mideast

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (NYT) — The disclosure of Ambassador Andrew Young's unauthorized contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization has jolted the already troubled U.S. relationship with Israel and the administration's short-term hopes for drawing moderate Palestinians into the Middle East peace talks.

"This is very damaging to the president, very damaging," said one high official.

"He's heartsick about it, not angry but heartsick," said another.

One immediate result, high-ranking officials said, was that Ambassador Robert Strauss, who departs for Israel tomorrow, will have to concentrate his mission on mollifying the Israelis and trying to clear the air in order to prepare for the next round of Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy.

"It's going to take time to regroup," remarked one administration policy-maker. "It's set us back a little bit, but it's not going to set us back all the way."

Awkward Moment

The Young affair surfaced at a particularly awkward moment for the Carter administration, which had recently been embroiled in several policy disputes with the Israelis. The president and his aides were trying to reassure the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin that, contrary to Israeli suspicions, there was no shift in U.S. Middle East policy despite stepped-up American diplomatic contacts with Arab moderates on the Palestinian issue.

In addition to its acute embarrassment over the episode, the administration was privately worried that some Israelis or elements of the U.S. Jewish community might suspect that Mr. Young was being made a scapegoat to cover secret feelers to the PLO. High-ranking officials insisted that this was not the case.

Privately, these officials acknowledged that any other diplomat in Mr. Young's shoes would be dismissed but that Mr. Young might be spared not only because of his special personal relationship to the president but also, one said, "because he's a political asset at home" with American blacks and "such a diplomatic asset" with black African and other Third World countries.

Although the Young affair has become the momentary lightning rod for Israeli discontent over U.S. actions, Israeli officials said that even without the contact by Mr. Young with the PLO observers at the United Nations, the Begin government felt nervous about the thrust of American Middle East diplomacy lately.

Commitment Reaffirmed

Last week, Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met over luncheon for 90 minutes with Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Evron to reassure the Israeli envoy that U.S. commitments to Israel remained unchanged.

And Monday, in a major policy speech in Dallas, Ambassador Strauss asserted that the United States would not succumb to "pressure of any kind" and would not set any "artificial deadline" for progress in the Palestinian talks.

Both efforts were intended to lessen the impact of several recent U.S. moves and, in the face of Israeli pressure, to back away from the assessment of high administration officials that there would have to be noticeable progress in the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy over the next couple of months or the West might face new pressures on its oil supplies from Arab producers.

This sequence of initiatives, as well as press reports about U.S. "signals" to the Palestinians, prompted a sharp public protest last week from Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. "There has been a shift in U.S. policy," he declared, alleging that Saudi Arabia was pressing conditions on Washington over the Palestinian issue.

President Carter and other senior administration officials denied any change in policy, much less any U.S. willingness to submit to the pressure of Saudi oil leverage.

'Change in Emphasis'

However justified these denials may be, the public argument glosses over what Israeli diplomats more accurately describe as "a change in emphasis" in U.S. diplomacy and what American officials describe as Israeli rigidity whenever Washington tries to find new openings for moving the Palestinian talks ahead or drawing Arab moderates into the peace process.

The differences are more subtle but no less vital than the public policies suggest. What the United States regards as necessary flexibility in applying policy and interpreting the Camp David accords on the framework for Middle East peace, the Israelis see as worrisome American attempts to water down hard commitments to Israel.

Privately, in calmer moments, both sides concede that the current tensions and flurries reflect the fact that the Middle East negotiations have now touched the most sensitive issue, the future of the Palestinians on the West Bank, and therefore any diplomatic move arouses alarm in Jerusalem.

The Carter administration, anticipating Israeli nervousness, has been braced for it and eager to try to reassure the Begin government that Washington's commitment to Israeli security and the basic Camp David framework has not changed. That is why, officials sadly concede, the Young affair has been so damaging, because it has improperly fed the Israelis' unwarranted fears of secret deals with the Arabs.

NATO Plan For Vienna

(Continued from Page 1)

place NATO's aim at the Vienna talks of placing a ceiling of 900,000 each on Eastern and Western military manpower in the region. Instead, they said, the proposal was meant to supplement the existing offer and to give new stimulus to the negotiations.

Until recently, Moscow reportedly had resisted the idea of confidence-building measures. In informal discussions early this year, however, Soviet negotiators reportedly indicated that they were ready to discuss the subject.

Allied Support

A major problem, officials said, was gaining the support of allied governments for the U.S. proposal. The West German government is said to have expressed deep reservations over measures that would allow Soviet inspectors on its territory.

Officials said that, in recent discussions with the West German and British governments, the Carter administration had been able to allay most of the concerns expressed by military authorities. Bonn finally accepted the proposal for an inspection system in central Europe after Washington dropped its idea of banning multidivision maneuvers.

In the 1975 Helsinki accord, Western, Eastern and neutral governments agreed on a voluntary basis to provide advance notification of military exercises exceeding 25,000 troops. NATO complied with the provision and, on several occasions, Soviet and Eastern European military officers have been invited to observe military exercises. The Warsaw Pact has not always given warning of large maneuvers, but in 1977 Moscow invited U.S. officials to observe a large Soviet exercise for the first time.

The other members of NATO are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Turkey.

—RICHARD BURT

U.S. Parties Visiting Hanoi Told To Pay Cash for Airport Services

HANOI, Aug. 15 — The U.S. dollar may be doing poorly in the rest of the world, but it's a hot item in Hanoi.

Vietnamese authorities collected $9,000 in cash for airport services for the planes that brought two congressional delegations here last week.

When Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., and his refugee committee landed at Noi Bai airport, Vietnamese officials told the Air Force crew that there was no credit. All bills were payable in cash — in dollars.

The crew did not have that much money. As the plane took off for an overnight stay in Bangkok, the Vietnamese told the Americans they had to rustle up about $6,000 for fuel and landing and takeoff privileges — if they wanted to leave with the congressmen the following day.

In Bangkok, the U.S. Embassy hurriedly found the money and gave it to the pilot of the Air Force Boeing 707 before he flew back to Hanoi.

A second congressional delegation, headed by Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., met the same fate. They had to come up with with $3,000. Their bill was less because the plane did not refuel in Vietnam.

Los Angeles Times

Mujahideen Display Armored Cars

Iran Guerrillas Hold Off Rightist Attack

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Aug. 15 — Mujahideen guerrillas, fearing a militant rightist attack on their barricaded headquarters in central Tehran, reinforced their defenses today with armored cars and an anti-aircraft gun.

Groups of militants shouted "Islam is victorious" from a distance but made no attempt to advance on the Mujahideen building surrounded by hundreds of people, including teen-agers, who formed human chains.

The Mujahideen, protected by sandbags and furniture barricades around the former Pahlavi library, gave no sign of giving in to the militants. Three armored vehicles operated by the guerrillas were seen in the area, next to the Iraqi Embassy. The Mujahideen also displayed an anti-aircraft gun mounted on the rear of a U.S.-made pickup truck.

Rightist militants have tried several times since Monday night to seize the building and disarm the guerrillas after taking control of the Fedayeen organization a few blocks away.

Although the Mujahideen are reputedly Moslem revolutionaries, in contrast to the Marxist Fedayeen, they have drawn criticism from militants who consider them leftist.

Provocation

Revolutionary guards apparently succeeded in restoring order but were challenged repeatedly by the militants who appeared to be provoking them to open fire, according to reporters who watched the rioting at Tehran University. The guards yesterday helped the Mujahideen to resist the militants.

A government spokesman acknowledged that some women had been attacked by zealots objecting to their uncovered heads. But he said that two women wearing ankle-length veils also had been attacked by militants and he claimed that the attacks were made by enemies of the Islamic revolution who were seeking to disgrace it.

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said today that, if every Moslem poured a bucket of water on Israel, "there would be such a great flood that it would sweep Israel away," the state radio reported.

He made the remark while receiving Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam at his headquarters in Qom, the radio said. Mr. Khaddam had arrived in Tehran earlier today and flown to Qom with a message for Ayatollah Khomeini from Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, the radio said, without giving details of the message.

It was after receiving the message that the ayatollah made his remark about Israel.

U.S. Court Action

Meanwhile, in New York, a federal court of appeals yesterday upheld the Iranian government's claim for a $30.2-million refund from American Bell International. A three-judge panel of the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals voted unanimously not to grant Bell's request for a stay.

American Bell, an American Telephone & Telegraph Co. subsidiary based in South Plainfield, N.J., signed contracts totaling $280 million last year to build an extensive communications network in Iran. The contract was with the shah.

Iran made a $38.8-million down payment that could be recalled on demand through a letter of credit issued on behalf of the company by Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. That privilege was exercised in June by the revolutionary government, which subtracted $8.6 million for work already done.

James Blair, the attorney for American Bell, had charged that the new government committed an "underlying fraud" by repudiating the original contract and blocking the firm's access to Iranian courts to settle the dispute.

India Warns On Weapons

(Continued from Page 1)

and his senior colleagues could only conclude that "Pakistan's bomb was directed at India."

The issue was also referred to somewhat obliquely in another Independence Day address by C.C. Subramaniam, the minister of defense. In a broadcast, he said that "in view of developments in the region," there was a great need "to develop our industrial and research and development capacity, particularly in the area of production and defense."

U.S. Denies Sabotage Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP) — The United States is informing Pakistan it has no intention of using covert action to sabotage a uranium enrichment plant under construction near Islamabad that will be capable of producing material for an atomic bomb, a senior State Department official said yesterday.

The U.S. diplomatic assurances were ordered after Ambassador Arthur Hummel was called to the Pakistani Foreign Office yesterday to receive a protest about an article in the U.S. press.

The article in The New York Times listed "covert operations" as an option under debate as the United States seeks a policy to deal with the nuclear fuel plant. The United States disclosed the existence of the plant April 6 and announced the termination of U.S. economic and military aid to Pakistan under a law aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.

A senior State Department official said yesterday that covert action against the plant is "not an option that we have seriously or systematically considered."

In Islamabad, Pakistani officials indicated they were not satisfied with the denial. A Foreign Office spokesman said the U.S. statement "did not rule out the option of action by paramilitary forces . . . which will amount to outright aggression."

Haitians Forced To Jump Ship in Florida; 6 Drown

From Agency Dispatches

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Aug. 15 — Two men have been accused of murder in the drowning deaths of six persons — including five children — who were forced to jump from a boat loaded with Haitian immigrants, authorities say.

James Knowles, 18, of Tarpon Bay, Bahamas, and Jeffrey Hastings, 29, of Hypoluxo, Fla., were charged with six counts apiece of first-degree murder.

A South Palm Beach police officer, Kurt Halbin, said that he had shined his car's spotlight on the 34-foot cabin cruiser while it was just offshore early Monday. "I heard a lot of screaming," he said. "I turned my spotlight on and it hit right on them and someone started kicking people off."

Officers reported that the 11 survivors of the incident, most in their teens and early 20s, said that they wanted to find jobs in the United States and had paid $550 each to be smuggled into the country by way of the Bahamas.

Meanwhile, a group of 30 Haitians arrived in Hollywood, Fla., today in a 28-foot homemade boat. A police spokesman said that the group, which had been at sea 20 days, was turned over to the U.S. Border Patrol. He said that their passage from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, apparently did not involve smugglers.

Typhoon Floods Hit Philippines, Taiwan

MANILA, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Typhoon rains flooded parts of the Philippines and Taiwan today. More than 10,000 people were homeless on Luzon, the Philippine archipelago's main island.

One person was drowned in the Philippines. In Taiwan, heavy rains brought by the fringe winds of the typhoon, designated Irving, flooded a few suburbs of Taipei, but caused no casualties or serious property damage.

15 Dead in Yacht Disaster; Rescuers Face Heavy Seas

(Continued from Page 1)

rine-spotting aircraft flew rescue sorties.

The 605-mile race across open seas to Fastnet Rock is one of the world's premier yacht races. The storm that struck early yesterday astonished even the most experienced seamen.

'Worst Weather'

"I have been round the world twice and it is quite the worst weather I have seen," said veteran yachtsman Rob James. Several survivors spoke of boats capsizing in two-story-high waves.

"When she went under all I remember was trying to hold my breath," said Arthur Moss, skipper of the Camargue, which carried a crew of eight. "My clothes were torn and my wristwatch wrenched off. Then our steering went.

"I never thought I would see a steering wheel complete with a man attached soar into the sea. The whole thing broke off. Thank God for our life ropes." All in the crew survived.

Englishman David Lewis aboard the yacht Culdrose described how he was plucked out of the sea by helicopter:

"Along came a gigantic wave. It just knocked us over as if the yacht was a matchstick. The yacht then righted itself, but there was no way we could have stayed.

"With the mast being thrown all over the place, we had to jump to in the sea to get clear of the boat to give the helicopter pilot a chance."

Many of the yachts continued racing despite the conditions. The Argentine yacht Acadia was the first Admiral's Cup entry over the finish line early today. The corrected-time Fastnet winner was U.S. yachtsman Ted Turner's Tenacious, which reached Plymouth 79 hours after setting out from Cowes. For more than 12 hours, the boat had been unheard from.

Data Challenged

White House to Review Report on Oil Industry

By Art Harris and Jonathan Neumann

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP) — President Carter has ordered his staff to determine whether the Department of Energy actually conducted the investigation that he ordered before it issued a report clearing the oil industry of hoarding gasoline, the White House announced yesterday.

The White House said that it was taking a new look at the report after Washington Post articles disclosed that the DOE relied entirely on oil industry figures instead of conducting its own investigation.

At the same time, the American Petroleum Institute said yesterday that some of the oil industry data used in the DOE report appeared to be inaccurate.

Press Secretary Jody Powell said that the White House was "assessing the findings of that report and the methodology" used in compiling it. The White House issued the report without comment last week. Mr. Powell said that the president regarded it as an interim report. "If we determine that there are — or were — deficiencies in the report, we will make sure they are corrected in the final report," Mr. Powell said.

The review will be carried out under the direction of presidential adviser Stuart Eizenstat.

The DOE said that it had "no problem" with a White House review of its report. But a spokesman said that the department "expressly reserves judgment as to the lawfulness of particular companies' actions, pending further audits."

The Post reported that DOE's main conclusion — that there was no hoarding of gasoline by refiners — intentionally sidestepped other charges that the oil companies deliberately juggled production, imports and reserves.

Moreover, 22 of the 27 Energy Department data reports listed in the appendix of the 53-page report actually were not used in compiling the report, DOE officials said. Of the five remaining reports, three that DOE said it relied on most were challenged yesterday by the American Petroleum Institute. The figures in question pertain to the amount of foreign crude oil bought by U.S. companies. The DOE used those figures to determine whether the oil companies bought all the oil that they could under contracts with their foreign suppliers.

"If those figures were used, a portion of the report, or that portion of the report, is in doubt," said Earl Ross, a spokesman for the oil institute. He said that, beginning in May, 19[illegible] organization began to notice that the DOE was compiling data substantially different from that the oil institute believed to be accurate. He said that DOE data showed that oil companies were reporting about 200,000 barrels per day less than what was actually imported.

DOE Responds

Al Linden of the DOE's information administration late yesterday that the oil industry may be correct and that the DOE has been studying the possibility that it has been relying on bad data.

Mr. Powell said yesterday that the White House may have acted too hastily in releasing the report but he stopped short of saying the White House disputed the findings. He said that there was a way that the federal government could monitor the whole range of oil industry operations from production to distribution.

The report to the president is dated July 24. It was officially released Aug. 6.

Navy Man Allegedly Sold Secret Paper to FBI Agent

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP) — The FBI arrested a 24-year-old Navy enlisted man yesterday on espionage charges after the suspect allegedly stuffed a "top secret" document into his pants, walked past Pentagon security guards and handed the document to an FBI undercover agent.

Yeoman 3d Class Lee Madsen, identified as the "special security officer" for the Pentagon's Strategic Warning Staff, was taken into custody shortly after a federal grand jury in Alexandria, Va., had returned an eight-count indictment alleging that he stole government property and transmitted unauthorized classified documents.

Terrence Adamson, a Justice Department spokesman, said there was no evidence that any of the top secret documents were turned over to a foreign government.

Officials said there was great consternation in the Pentagon because of the ease with which Yeoman Madsen allegedly signed the undercover agent, William Chapin, into the sensitive office — which contains highly classified documents culled from intercepts of foreign governments' communications traffic.

The indictment of Yeoman Madsen is the second alleged breach of U.S. intelligence security in the last year. Last August, William Kampiles, a low-level CIA officer, was arrested and charged with walking out of CIA headquarters in 1977 with a top secret spy satellite manual that he sold to Soviet agents.

He was convicted last No[illegible] and sentenced to 40 years in [illegible]. The incident created a furo[illegible] in intelligence circles because th[illegible] apparently did not know that [illegible] was missing.

The Madsen indictment [illegible] stolen documents included [illegible] military reviews, photo in[illegible]tion reports and documents [illegible] Soviet Union and Warsaw [illegible] strengths.

An FBI affidavit said the [illegible] became aware of Yeoman [illegible] when a man identified as [illegible] Noble phoned the FBI's [illegible]dria office July 26 to say [illegible] Madsen had offered to s[illegible] classified reports summari[illegible] international movements of d[illegible]

His apartment was searc[illegible] night by FBI and Naval [illegible]gence agents. He was [illegible] $250,000 bond and was [illegible]raigned in U.S. District [illegible] Alexandria today.

2 Cosmonauts Leave Salyut-6 For Space Walk

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 — Two Soviet cosmonauts made a successful space walk today to free a tangled 30-foot antenna on their space capsule, Tass reported.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valery Ryumin made the space walk, which lasted one hour 23 minutes, outside the Salyut-6 space station, in which they have been orbiting the earth for 171 days.

Tass reported that their walk came "near the end of their flight."

Mr. Ryumin made his way by means of handholds to the docking port where the Soyuz-34 capsule is hooked to Salyut-6 and was joined there by Mr. Lyakhov, who followed once his colleague was securely in place, according to the Tass report.

China, Vietn[illegible] End Talks A[illegible] Mutual Aspe[illegible]

PEKING, Aug. 15 (N[illegible] Vietnam and China end[illegible] 10th round of talks on nor[illegible] relations here yesterday wit[illegible] al accusations of border [illegible]tions. Both sides said they [illegible] here again, but said a date [illegible] been set.

The talks, which bega[illegible] China's brief invasion of [illegible] early this year, have been [illegible]

China has said recently [illegible] might reinvade if Vietnam [illegible] stop border provocations, [illegible] from Cambodia and Laos [illegible] expelling ethnic Chinese. [illegible] is no reported evidence of [illegible] military preparations tha[illegible] suggest another invasion.

China repeated charg[illegible] Vietnam is in the process [illegible]nizing Cambodia, saying t[illegible] than 200,000 Vietnamese [illegible] and civilians occupy tha[illegible] and that more ar being [illegible] Vietnam dismissed the ass[illegible] "Chinese folly."

China accused Vietnam [illegible]ing covert forces into Thai[illegible] of financing insurgent Tha[illegible] in Thailand and in Cambo[illegible] Laos in a policy of "t[illegible] expansion" and "[illegible] hegemonism." Vietnam [illegible] that it has no designs on [illegible] and will withdraw from C[illegible] as soon as Pol Pot forces h[illegible] eliminated from sanctuari[illegible] the Thai border.

Bell, in Farewell, Tells of Carter Erro[illegible]

(Continued from Page 1)

chief of staff Hamilton Jordan, as signs of Mr. Carter's decision to rely on — rather than shun — the establishment. "In the next few days, watch — see who else comes in," Mr. Bell said.

He said he thought Mr. Carter had enough time remaining to turn his fortunes around. "You know he's got 'til the first of the year. I don't think he ought to wait until Christmas week to do all these things . . . He's making a lot of good moves. There's been a lot of things [that have] happened since he went to the mountain top," Mr. Bell said, referring to Mr. Carter's Camp David reorganization meetings last month.

"It has been sort of on a plateau, but I believe we are moving, beginning to move up. It may be a month or two before we see any sign of it. It takes a little while for these things to catch on."

Mr. Bell turns over the office to Attorney General-designate Benjamin Civiletti, who will be sworn in tomorrow.

As for his own mistakes, Mr. Bell acknowledged that the administration had not markedly improved the nation's illegal-alien problem, and had managed only to start the modernization of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Antitrust enforcement should be limited to the Justice Department or to the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Bell said, so that people would no longer have [illegible] about policy.

His heaviest criticism w[illegible] ed at Capitol Hill. If [illegible] refuse to move on the en[illegible]gram when they return aft[illegible] Day, Mr. Bell said, Mr. C[illegible] have to take on Congress.

"He's going to have to s[illegible] American people. 'Send [illegible] congressmen — somebody [illegible] deal with American inter[illegible] the politics of America an[illegible] politics of some little inter[illegible] here and there scattered [illegible] country.'

"If the American peopl[illegible] doing that, they will respo[illegible]

Los Angeles Times

هكذا من الاصل

To Monitor Soviet Compliance

LT-2 Debate Details U.S. Spy Network

Richard Burt

JTON, Aug. 15 (NYT) ed miles above central S. satellite suddenly operation. Although ime, the spacecraft's s hundreds of photo- uspicious construction Soviet intercontinental sile complex. Minutes satellite passes over e infrared photos are to a U.S.-operated on and relayed to the ley, Va.

the heat-sensitive im- he aid of computers, quickly note that the perature of the con- is substantially higher the surrounding ter- dence appears conclu- Russians have begun underground silo in use a new, multiwar-

rs ago, virtually noth- wn about the U.S. ef- chnology to keep track ilitary developments. idst of the Senate de- e new strategic arms reaty, the public is ur the array of systems ed States, over the last has used to monitor n of the Soviet strate-

as have given the U.S. community an unsur- ity to peel away the recy that traditionally minded the Soviet- ary establishment. But e "national technical rification" will enable iates to detect possible Moscow to circumvent ts accord is another less the Carter admin- satisfy skeptical sena- point, the treaty will cation later this year. rsenal for verifying the as of three principal

s. The best-known or- s used to monitor So- ograms are photo re- satellites that provide verage of the Soviet gular intervals. Using ded, high-resolution generation of photo ortedly is capable of ear photograph of a ct from an altitude of ndeed, an intelligence that U.S. photo inter- sionally are able to license-plate numbers utomobiles on images pace.

the United States has oto satellites for more rs, until recently the the systems had to be ilachute and picked up

by aircraft at drop zones. But a new satellite, known as the Keyhole-2, is able to transmit electronically nearly instantaneous images to ground stations around the world.

● Ground stations. Although satellites can be used to find and count Soviet missiles and bombers, the United States must rely on a series of ground-based, electronic intelligence stations to collect data on new Soviet weapons. Some stations are situated near the southwestern Soviet border and are designed to monitor the early phases of missile tests launched from the main Soviet testing complex at Tyuratam. Other stations are in the Far East and Alaska, where they watch the final phases of Soviet tests into the Pacific Ocean and count the number of nuclear warheads ejected by each type of missile.

Until early this year, the CIA maintained two large antennae in northern Iran that were used to intercept radio signals broadcast by missiles during the first minute or so of test launches from Tyuratam. The signals, known as telemetry, provided data on key missile characteristics such as the size, payload and fuel consumption of new rockets.

Although this information is considered vital in verifying provisions in the new arms treaty restricting the modernization of new and existing missiles, the CIA was forced to abandon the Iranian stations because of the revolution there.

● Ships and aircraft. The loss of the Iranian sites has led the administration to seek other means of gathering the missile telemetry. Although U.S. stations in Turkey are too far away to pick up line-of-sight radio broadcasts, a new generation of "over-the-horizon" radars, which bounce signals off the ionosphere, are able to pick up the trajectory of experimental Soviet missiles.

Meanwhile, U.S. ships equipped with sensitive listening gear similar to that at the Iranian sites patrol the North Atlantic, where they collect telemetry broadcast by new Soviet submarine-launched missiles tested in the White Sea, northeast of Finland.

But to compensate fully for the Iranian stations, the administration is reconfiguring the 25-year-old U-2 reconnaissance plane to pick up missile telemetry. Flying at 100,000 feet over Turkey and dangling an ultrahigh-frequency antenna, the aircraft will be able to collect much of the data on missile performance previously intercepted in the northern mountains of Iran, CIA intelligence specialists believe.

Soviet Encoding

The administration's U-2 plan has run into political and technical obstacles. Under pressure from the Soviet Union, the Turkish government of Premier Bulent Ecevit is having second thoughts over whether it should grant the United States overflight rights for the new versions of the U-2. Even if the Turkish government does give its permission, some specialists acknowledge that the aircraft's antenna will not be able to pick up the entire wave spectrum of telemetry signals.

The job of collecting the missile signals has been made more difficult by a Soviet practice known in intelligence circles as "encryption," the transmission of telemetry in code. During a single test firing, a missile may broadcast telemetry on as many as 30 or more frequencies. Each of these frequencies, or channels, contains specific information on the performance of a different component aboard the missile, such as a fuel pump or guidance system.

Until 1974, both Washington and Moscow had fairly easy access to the telemetry broadcast in various channels during each other's test flights. But Moscow at that time began to transmit telemetry in many channels in undecipherable code. Soviet engineers also began to switch channels for the transmission of different performance characteristics, making it almost impossible for the United States to determine which channels corresponded to specific missile subsystems.

The Soviet practice of encryption emerged as a key, last-minute issue in SALT-2 negotiations last winter and U.S. negotiators finally were able to get Moscow to agree to a provision in the accord that forbids the encoding of telemetry that would interfere with the verification. But the treaty does not spell out precisely what channels of telemetry must be broadcast "in the clear."

Senate experts on verification such as Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, have cited the ambiguity of the encryption provision as well as the possible deficiencies of the U-2 to argue that, under the new accord, Moscow might be able to upgrade the payload of its existing missile force without U.S. knowledge.

New Satellites

Intelligence specialists also report that the United States would be able to use a new class of "Siglint," or signal intelligence, satellites to collect some of the missile telemetry. Although these satellites are the most secret of U.S. surveillance systems, it is known that the CIA and the National Security Agency are able to intercept Soviet radio and microwave communications from outer space.

By positioning some of the Siglint satellites over Soviet missile test complexes, officials asserted, the administration would be able to collect much of the telemetry missed by the U-2s. They also disclosed that, as early as 1983, the United States would be able to put a new satellite into orbit that, equipped with a huge antenna, would be able to collect the entire spectrum of telemetry communications.

While the new satellite will cost over $250 million to develop and deploy, officials believe that, if it lessens the concern of Sen. Glenn and others over verification, it will be worth the money.

Associated Press

Kieran Nugent (right) at New York's Sheraton Hotel Tuesday.

As Illegal Alien

U.S. Immigration Arrests Nugent, IRA 'Blanket Man'

By Maurice Carroll

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT) — In the busy lobby of the Sheraton Center Hotel here, federal agents yesterday arrested an Irish Republican Army member as an illegal alien as he was about to hold a news conference on his treatment in Long Kesh prison outside Belfast.

"The British and American governments are collaborating to prevent the Republicans from telling their side of the story," shouted Kieran Nugent as he was hurried away by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. Nugent, 23, was the first of the "blanket men" — IRA members who refuse to wear prison uniforms and are clad only in blankets while they are in custody. The IRA says they are political prisoners; the British government has ruled they are to be treated as common criminals. There are said to be about 300 "blanket men" in custody.

After $5,000 bail was set for Mr. Nugent, pending a deportation hearing Aug. 28, the Irish Northern Aid Committee, which had called the news conference, said it would raise the money.

Mr. Nugent spent three years in prison before his release in May, after which he applied for but did not get a visa that would let him enter the United States. He came anyway — through Canada, according to some of his supporters.

Jack Ricciardi, assistant district director for investigations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's local office was alerted to the news conference. He sent four investigators whose clothing ranged from business suits to dungarees.

As the shaggy-haired, red-bearded Mr. Nugent walked into the lobby of the hotel, he was surrounded by the agents. His hands were cuffed; there was a brief scuffle before he was hustled into a car.

16 Arrested in Belfast

BELFAST, Aug. 15 (AP) — Armed police backed by British troops swept through riot-scarred West Belfast before dawn today and arrested at least 16 suspected IRA members, police said. The operation came amid spreading violence as the province marked Tuesday's 10th anniversary of the arrival of British troops to quell fighting between Protestant and Catholic extremists.

Police did not disclose who was rounded up in the raids, but IRA sources said they did not include any leaders of the guerrilla movement or its political front, Sinn Fein. The arrests followed a week of rioting in Catholic West Belfast, which has been all but sealed off by thousands of troops and police.

J.S. Man
ug Jury

Aug. 15 (UPI) — A l to be the first deaf ve on a U.S. criminal as been seated in a case. The testimony ed to him by an inter- ign language.

or the defense and agreed yesterday that n. 68, of Bellevue. petent to be a juror in O'Brien is a former the Seattle Commu- program for the deaf ks as a career consult- people.

al Association for the at a deaf person once rror in a civil lawsuit.

s 18-Month Total

gan Earned $900,000, ly From Speech Fees

By Bill Peterson

TON, Aug. 15 (WP) eagan has earned more 00 in the last 18 lly by speaking before an help his undeclared r the Republican presi- nation, according to a closure report filed yes-

candidates and party the former California 942. Mr. Reagan, who 48,897 for making eived large fees from a f business and special- ps as he tested the wa- xpected entry into the ntial race. The reports Mr. Reagan, who has himself a candidate, rth and annual income ellow Republican can- Connally, the former nor and secretary of l George Bush, former Mr. Bush has said his $1.8 million; Mr. Con- illion.

s that Mr. Reagan's ncreased steadily since he said his real estate ldings had a worth of The reports also indi- Reagan's annual in- reased greatly since he 1974. That year, Mr. orted an income of uring the 18 months 30, he reported a gross income of between $899,860 and $1,044,359.

In addition to his speech fees, Mr. Reagan was paid $137,937 for radio broadcasts he syndicates, and $30,248 for newspaper and magazine columns. He reported a gross income of $3,500 from his ranch near Santa Barbara, Calif., interests earnings of between $2,000 and $5,999, and stock dividends of between $71,500 and $212,000.

The report was filed to meet the requirements of the new Ethics in Government Act. It was due May 15 but Mr. Reagan received extensions.

Mr. Reagan's largest single holding is Rancho del Cielo, the ranch he purchased in 1974 for $526,600. He holds stock worth more than $250,000 in Continental Illinois Properties, and stock worth between $100,000 and $250,000 in Detroitbank Corp. of Detroit, First Union Bancorporation of St. Louis, and Western Bancorporation. He has deposits in three Bank of America accounts totaling between $65,000 and $150,000, and has debts totaling more than $305,000.

The most controversial part of Mr. Reagan's disclosure statement is the $5,000 or more fees he collected from Republican Party groups and special-interest groups during a time when he was deciding whether to enter the 1980 presidential race. Traditionally, most politicians appear before party groups free to build up good will for themselves and to strengthen their party.

The majority of his appearances were before businessmen and special-interest groups, including Japanese businessmen, oil interests, auto dealers, dentists, builders, food brokers and turkey growers.

rs in W. Berlin

Aug. 15 (Reuters) — erliner in 10 is a for- ding to official statis- l yesterday. The num- gners, many of them d 201,400 among a to- lation of 2 million in this year.

Study Urges a Crackdown On U.S. Chemical Hazards

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP) — A two-year study by a presidential committee recommended yesterday that federal regulators crack down on potential hazards posed by dangerous chemicals in the environment or face the likelihood that they will cause widespread death and disease.

"We can't wait around for people to start dropping," said Gus Speth, chairman of the Toxic Substances Strategy Committee. The group, which includes representatives from 18 U.S. agencies, was set up by President Carter to look into potential problems with toxic chemicals.

Mr. Speth, an environmentalist appointed this month to head the President's Council on Environmental Quality, said that while some new regulations are needed, most of the laws necessary for controlling dangerous chemicals have been enacted, in more than two dozen statutes.

In its report, which is in draft form, the committee noted that health problems from chemical exposure are substantial. More than 100,000 workers are believed to die annually from exposure to toxic chemicals. Occupational exposure to carcinogens is believed to cause from 20 to 38 percent of all cancers, it said.

The Chemical Manufacturers Association, an industry trade group, labeled the committee's report "a hodgepodge of concepts and recommendations that have been either disputed or discredited since the committee was created in 1977."

The report also suggests that federal agencies "employ and seek wider public understanding of" several research concepts being contested by the industry. They include:

● Support for animal tests where large doses of potential carcinogens are administered to try to determine if they are responsible for cancer in humans. This concept was fiercely criticized by the industry when it was used by the Food and Drug Administration to call for a ban on saccharin.

● Support for the concept that once a chemical is found to cause cancer there is no known minimum amount safe for human beings.

● Support for the idea that the U.S. cancer rate has increased substantially in recent years. The committee said cancer is the only major cause of death to rise since 1900, and, with 400,000 fatalities annually, is second only to heart disease as a cause of death in the United States.

Associated Press

SHARK DELIVERY — The head of a 7,500-pound whale shark extends from a rental truck as the fish is delivered to the Fulton Fish Market in New York. The shark, whose body filled the truck, was taken off coast of Maine.

Union Says U.S. Airlines Ignore Maintenance Rules

By Paul Grabowicz

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 (WP) — Required maintenance procedures for commercial aircraft are regularly ignored by U.S. airlines, and the Federal Aviation Administration has done little to prevent such safety violations, an official of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers told a congressional subcommittee yesterday.

"Our members on the job each and every day see violations of their carrier's maintenance manual procedures and are asked by [supervisors] to circumvent these procedures so that [airline] schedules can be met," international representative King McCulloch told the transportation subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations. Mr. McCulloch said that mechanics had been "totally frustrated in their attempts to report" the violations to the FAA.

Mr. McCulloch told the subcommittee, which has been investigating airline safety for nearly a year, of a violation of FAA-required maintenance procedures that allegedly caused a plane to lose part of its engine assembly in midflight.

He said that several years ago two mechanics for Continental Airlines urged that a plane be grounded because bolts securing a "thruster reverser" to the aircraft's engine had been fastened "upside down."

A Continental maintenance supervisor was said to have approved the plane for flight despite the mechanics' objections, and the reverser later "came apart" and pieces of it fell off the plane upon landing, he said.

James Sparling, safety and standards director for the Aircraft Mechanics Fraternal Association, told the subcommittee that an "inadequate" number of FAA maintenance inspectors had led to a situation where "industry abuses can flourish in the vacuum created by the FAA."

The subcommittee was presented with statistics showing that the size of the FAA inspector force has been decreasing by 3 percent to 4 percent a year, that the number of quality control inspectors has fallen by 30 percent during a five-year period and that the number of aircraft mechanics employed by airlines has fallen nearly 15 percent during the last decade.

2 Years After Opening of Pipeline

Alaska State Government Enriched by Oil Revenue

By Wallace Turner

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (NYT) — A decade after the Prudhoe Bay oil field revolutionized life in Alaska and two years after the trans-Alaska pipeline system loaded the first tanker at Valdez, this state's government is rolling in oil money.

Because of the volatility of the oil market, the money is coming in faster and in greater quantities than expected. Oil production is being increased, as well.

A forecast of oil-related state income for the fiscal year 1980 was made June 1, and by July 10 it was out of date. The forecast had to be raised by $614 million, a 77-percent increase.

Last winter and spring, the Legislature produced a state spending budget of $1.1 billion. However, from all sources the state will collect $2 billion in taxes. And when all contingencies are met, the state will have a surplus of a half-billion dollars.

First Well in 1968

It was in the spring of 1968 that the first oil well was brought in at Prudhoe Bay, and in the international oil economy of that time the oil was hardly worth sending to market.

The oil was in the north, beyond the Brooks Range, on the shore of the ice-jammed Arctic Ocean. Oil was selling at $5 a barrel or less, delivered from Saudi Arabia.

In 1973, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries took control of world oil prices and forced them up. That gave Prudhoe Bay's oil a new value and justified spending $10 billion on the pipeline and related equipment to get the oil to market.

According to Robert Johnson, director of the Petroleum Revenue Division of the Alaska Department of Revenue, there were two factors in addition to surging oil prices that made the projection of 1980 oil-related income so quickly out of date.

The first was that the state grew weary of negotiating with the oil companies over well-head price figures that the state believed to be too low. The second was that more oil was being squeezed through the pipeline.

The state's one-eighth royalty is paid on well-head value, which is reached by deducting from refinery prices the cost of shipping the oil. For Prudhoe Bay oil, shipping costs are unusually high because of distance and the cost of building the pipeline.

"We gave them the 'in-kind' notice, and they raised the well-head price from $9 to $13.01," Mr. Johnson said. The state had notified the companies that it would take its royalty in oil, not cash, and sell the petroleum in the world market. The companies did not want that to happen, he said.

In addition to raising the price, the companies have undertaken to squeeze an additional 300,000 barrels a day through the pipeline by using an anti-drag additive and installing pumps. Oil deliveries to the tankers will climb to 1.5 million barrels a day by December from the present 1.2 million.

Besides its 12.5-percent royalty at the well head, the state has a production tax that takes an additional 12.25 percent of well-head value. According to the July 10 forecast, the two levies will bring the state a total of $1.4 billion this fiscal year. Alaska has a population of 400,000, so this sum comes to around $3,500 per capita from oil taxes and royalties.

State oil income is expected to soar in the 1980s and to peak in 1990 at $4 billion in royalty and production-tax revenues. The income will then fall as the output at Prudhoe Bay diminishes.

Production has already begun at a different oil field situated on the edge of the Sadlerochit deposit. The new production, being opened by Atlantic Richfield, is in the Kuparuk Sands, slightly to the west of the Sadlerochit deposits. Atlantic Richfield plans to bring production from the new field to 120,000 barrels a day within two years. The oil will be delivered through the trans-Alaska pipeline, of which Arco is part owner.

In December, bidding will be invited for joint state-federal drilling leases on areas in and near the Beaufort Sea, which one oil man called "the most promising area we now have in the United States." If oil is found on those leases, the pipeline could deliver it to market and the state would continue to collect its royalties and taxes.

But not all runs smoothly for the state treasury here. Alaska has been sued by the oil companies, which object to a state income tax that bears only on them. Also, Joe Donahue, deputy commissioner of revenue, expressed concern over federal legislation to limit windfall profits on oil operations.

"The State of Alaska feels it is being discriminated against," he said. "The present version of the windfall profits bill exempts state taxes that are dedicated to education, and that protects Texas, Louisiana and Wyoming. But Alaska's constitution prohibits dedicating tax funds."

This could cost Alaska $200 million in oil revenues next year, Mr. Donahue said.

METAXA the Greek classic

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Thursday, August 16, 1979

Arms Control Out of Control

atever becomes of the second arms limi- n treaty with the Soviet Union, one is now clear. It will not significantly arms.

is better than nothing. The pressure for weapons would be even greater without treaty. But a decade of so-called arms rol has contained neither the costs nor risks of the nuclear arms race.

has become fashionable to blame this on Russians. While the United States bas owedly practiced weapons restraint, they said to have built bigger and better nucle- arms — not violating past agreements but upting their spirit. That, however, is a de- able proposition. More obviously to me for the huildup are the rapid changes strategic technology and theory. Both have arun diplomacy.

SALT-1, for example, prescribed a limit on number of missile launchers at the very me that both powers were making that nber irrelevant by packing ever greater mbers of warheads into each one. Limiting he vehicles, because they were easily count- d, turned out to be a crude and ultimately effective way of limiting their cargo.

More usefully, SALT-1 seemed at least to rohibit any effective defense. By outlawing nti-missile missiles, it tried to guarantee that war would destroy both nations, no matter which fired first. The desired effect was to keep tens of millions of Russians and Americans hostage, a grander version of the primitive idea a generation ago that they send each other several thousand of their most respected citizens to discourage attack. But there has now appeared a new theory that even well-buried missiles might soon be vulnerable to a surprise attack that deprives the victim of the power to retaliate massively. A possibly overwhelming offense has thus been redefined as a useful defense.

And that doctrine, called counterforce, is fast eroding the fundamental concept of arms control — that weapons could be safely limited so long as nuclear war means certain suicide. In theory, at least, it seemed pointless to keep adding or perfecting weapons if there was no profit in ever using them. If war means the end of civilization, why waste money to make the end more luxurious? This concept no longer applies, many strategists contend, because Moscow rejected it. The Russians are said to be preparing not for suicide but for a war they could win. They don't even need such a war, it is said. The mere capacity to wage it would make them politically supreme.

But that, too, may be unfair to the Russians. There are in fact many Americans who hanker after precisely such a limited-war capacity. They think it is immoral to hold 100 million civilians hostage, and in any case dangerous to leave a President with no choice of waging war except at the price of national destruction. They want to be able to fight, or at least threaten, some nuclear war, more or less confined to so-called military targets. If this ambition prevails, there will be no end to the ambition for ever-better weapons and defenses. Any doctrine of limited nuclear war will have to mean virtually unlimited preparation for it.

And that is where SALT-2, if ratified, and its attendant weapons buildup would lead — unless SALT-3 finally arrests the trend. It won't arrest the trend unless Moscow and Washington first recognize their failures and recommit themselves to the goal of genuine arms contorl They need to prohibit weapons systems that keep alive the possibility of limited nuclear war. They need to reaffirm that they will leave their populations forever hostage to any nuclear exchange. There is no more morality — and much less practicality — in the idea that half a population might be saved if the other half is regarded as expendable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Faltering Tax Revolt

The Roper poll reported the other day that the "tax fever" that swept the country last summer has cooled down. The proportion of citizens who are enraged by the amount of taxes they pay, it says, is down sharply. Does this mean that the great tax revolt of 1978 was a success? Or does it mean that the publicity that accompanied California's Proposition 13 triggered a temporary public reaction that pollsters, commentators and politicians all took too seriously?

The numbers are fascinating. In May 1978, 26 per cent of those polled said the federal income tax was "excessively high." That figure jumped to 41 percent two months later just after the California election and has now settled back to 29 percent. The real estate tax, the real target of Proposition 13, was called excessively high by 32 percent before California, 36 percent just after that election, and only 25 percent now. The pattern for other kinds of taxes is similar.

These numbers led the Roper Organization to suggest a parallel between the rise of Howard Jarvis and Proposition 13 in 1978 and the rise and fall of Pierre Poujard and his anti-tax party in France in 1956. The Poujadistes got 12 percent of the vote that year but quickly faded away, in part because their ideas were sterile and in part because the French government began to look more closely at some of their complaints.

You can carry the parallel further. American governments, state and federal, have been looking closely at spending policies and tax rates since last summer. This has not brought the kind of reductions that some of the tax revolt leaders wanted, but it may explain part of the lessened indignation about taxes.

Except for the brief flurry last year, this poll and others show that taxpayers are concerned less about tax rates than about the way governments spend money. The belief is well-established that the federal government, above all, could deliver the same services at a substantially lower cost, if only it would try. That's why the poll shows the public still thinks the federal income tax is too high but now regards most of the taxes on which state and local governments rely as about right.

Here, evidently, is the reason that the tax fever could rise so sharply and diminish so suddenly. It was a way to send a message about spending policies, and once the politicians recognized what was being communicated, the momentum disappeared. Only in those places where the antagonists took themselves too seriously and did too well did it go beyond that. And there — in California and Prince George's County, Md., for example — the voters will probably have to undo someday the measures they approved last year.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Crew of the Lonesome Lady

According to Barton Berstein, a Stanford history professor, several American soldiers imprisoned in Hiroshima were killed on Aug. 6, 1945, when an atomic bomb destroyed the city. There would be nothing extraordinary about this footnote to history, if Berstein is right. Military forces do kill their own soldiers by mistake sometimes. But it's regrettable that, so long after the fact, the Defense Department still basn't clarified the matter to everyone's satisfaction. For instance, the mother of one possible victim — Sgt. Ralph Neal, a crew member of the bomber Lonesome Lady, which was downed near Hiroshima about a week before the blast — has been trying to establish just how her son died. The city of Hiroshima, meanwhile, wants to put these men's names on its memorial to the dead.

Perhaps in 1945 Washington considered it unwise — not to say embarrassing — to tell Americans that a dozen of their own may have died along with 70,000 Japanese. But 34 years have passed. What harm could it do now to discover what happened? The loss of documents in a warehouse fire a few years ago may have made it impossible to determine the facts with certainty. Yet some records still exist. The judgment Berstein draws from them seems persuasive.

This evidence includes an American Army message from occupied Japan, dated Oct. 9, 1945, reporting that 20 American prisoners died from the blast. Some of these may actually have been murdered by their captors. But the accounts of other American prisoners in Japan plus an old Japanese government list of American casualties point to the nuclear death of at least the crew of the Lonesome Lady. For historical purposes and out of humane considerations, it is time for the government to get to the bottom of all this at last.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
August 16, 1904

VIENNA — The great anxiety which is felt here regarding the outcome of American-Turkish relations, and especially the sending of an American naval squadron to the Sultan, is not reflected in the press, which has generally assumed a waiting attitude. One official commented: "For two years the Sultan has refused to receive the American Minister, Mr. Leishman, apparently solely because of the Minister's alleged Jewish extraction. This is quite uncivilized, medieval and unintelligent, yet the Sultan is strictly within his rights. The first qualification of an Envoy must be that he be 'persona grata' at the Country to which he is sent."

Fifty Years Ago
August 16, 1929

MOSCOW — Floating like some giant silver vulture against a placid sky which looks down on one of the most desolate stretches of land inhabited by man, the Graf Zeppelin tonight had put western Russia behind it and was ploughing relentlessly toward the distant Orient, where a typhoon swooping down on the south coast of Japan threatens to cross its path. Although the twister may spend its force before the Zeppelin reaches the Pacific, all Japanese naval bases have been asked to stand by in the event the Graf Zeppelin should be obliged to drop into the ocean. Five planes will meet the Zeppelin off the Chinese coast and act as escort.

'Harry Gets All the Good Assignments.'

The Agony of Afghanistan

The writer of this account is an international civil servant with more than five years of experience in Central Asia. He has traveled widely in Afghanistan and, until recently, was posted there on a development project for an international agency. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

PARIS — "Afghanistan in the last 15 months" said a friend, "has suffered more than all the sums of suffering and destruction from foreign invaders including Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan, Tamerlane, and Alahuddin — all of whom at least built great empires after the destruction."

I have not spoken to one Afghan who does not have a friend or relative either in prison or missing and presumed dead. Murder, terror and destruction in this nation of 14 million has followed the April 1978 overthrow of Mohammed Daud by the Soviet-backed Khalq or People's Revolution led by Nur Mohammed Taraki. Thousands have been imprisoned or executed. Just in Herat, a major Afghan city near the Iranian border, it is claimed that anywhere from 25,000 to 100,000 persons have lost their lives since the coup. Cruelty has clearly given way to savagery in the struggle for power in Afghanistan. On my recent visit to the country I met a man who said he worked for the new regime. He was shaken and had been sobbing. He said he had witnessed something that had he not been a family man would have led to him committing suicide. He recounted a nearly unbelievable event.

A truckload of male prisoners bound back-to-back was brought in from the countryside. They were Hazaras, the ethnic group descended from Mongol invaders that is one of the principal sources of menial labor in Afghanistan today. A few miles outside of the capital, Kabul, the prisoners, still bound, were thrown from the truck. As they floundered injured on the ground their captors poured gasoline over them and set them on fire. The witness said he counted 153 bodies. A second truckload followed with a similar number of men. This time the victims were hurled into a prepared pit and then soldiers with a tractor covered them over alive. The civil servant said the soldiers at the scene simply remarked that using bullets would be a waste.

Photograph

I wouldn't have believed the story if I had not seen a few days later a government-distributed photograph showing stacks of burned bodies. It was claimed that insurrectionists had committed the brutality. The official government line is to lay the blame for the current unrest on Pakistani or Iranian elements. The American Charge d'Affaires in Kabul told me that the American Embassy in Kabul is carefully tracking the insurgent forces that are trying to wrest control from the Taraki government. The Embassy staff estimates that at least 20 persons are executed at the Pul-i-Chakri prison outside the capital every day.

Pul-i-Chakri, built to accommodate 1,000 inmates, presently holds somewhere between 15,000 and 18,000 prisoners. No one is allowed to visit inside the walls. The best a relative or friend can hope for is indirect contact with a prisoner. To do this, an individual must leave home as early as 4:00 a.m. in order to be near the head of line when prison officials register a limited number of visitors who bear food and clean clothing for a particular prisoner. At tables a quarter mile from the prison gates the goods are inspected and handed over to soldiers who take them inside. After some hours dirty laundry may come out and be given to the prisoner's "visitors" who gratefully receive the laundry as a sign the prisoner is still alive. It has taken some families as long as three months to confirm that relatives have been thrown into Pul-i-Chakri since there are no public charges, no trials and no announced sentences.

Recently the UN Human Rights Commission got the opportunity to inspect the prisons in Afghanistan after stories of brutality, deprivation and overcrowding had leaked out. The commission found conditions tolerable in the prisons, but friends told me that the prisoners had been bused to other locations while the UN team went about its work.

During my trip I ran into an English trucker whom I knew from past travels in the country. He told me another story of astonishing brutality. He said that in passing through Herat he heard that 34 students who had demonstrated against the regime had been lined up in front of their homes and shot.

The rebels counter the gruesome government repression with equally brutal tactics. Two school teachers, one of whom I know, work in a village that has been at times the scene of heavy fighting between guerillas and government troops. Though they live in Kabul and dress in modern fashion when they are in the capital, they wear traditional garments and cover their heads in the countryside. They say teaching is nearly impossible. The rebels have executed teachers who have been instructing pupils with the new regime's doctrines.

One morning, on their way to work they met the principal and told him they were frightened of continuing in the classroom. They asked him to find an excuse to close the school until calm returned. They were just as afraid that if they were absent from work it would arrouse Khalq suspicion and invite arrest. The principal, a party man, smiled. He reassured my acquaintances that they could rely on him for protection and he showed them a pistol and ammunition he kept inside his coat. At that very moment, say the teachers, two men from across the street shot the principal down. They raced across the street, warned the teachers to be silent and then slit the principal's throat.

One might get the impression that the counterrevolutionary forces, composed of the mullahs, or Islamic clergy, the tradition-bound tribesmen and wealthy landowners who are waging the rebellion are battling to maintain the old order, the ancient feudal life and strict religious structure that has bound the country together for a thousand years. But as one speaks to people, even those who stand to benefit from the new regime, one discovers the rebellion is not fuelled by a desire to return to the past but by a reaction to totalitarian repression. The life and death struggle now consuming Afghanistan is truly a struggle for elementary human rights.

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Getting Rid of Prosperity

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "Finally," a satirist quipped in a Warsaw cabaret, "finally, we've succeeded in getting rid of prosperity." It was one way of announcing that the average monthly wage of an East European is worth about 400 liters of premium gasoline.

The truth has now got to everyone east of the Elbe. From Yugoslavia to the Soviet Union, the price increases decreed in the last few days have tolled the bell for one of the more durable myths of Marxist propaganda — inflation, scarcity, stagnation are no longer fruits of Western society alone. The scientifically planned, strictly managed and rigorously protected economies of Socialist countries are being subjected to the full force of the whiplash coming from the Western economic crisis.

Three times before, in 1956, in 1970 and in 1976 — to mention only the better known incidents — price increases in Poland immediately led to strikes and riots followed by a rollback of the increases, a weakening of the regime and in two cases, a change in rulers.

The situation must, therefore, be particularly serious if all the Communist countries, including Poland, are prepared to ignore this lesson of history and run the risk of new unrest.

Feverish Turn

The reasons behind this feverish turn of events are simple and the crisis in the East has a very familiar cause. As in the West, the era of inexpensive energy is finished. Savings are now in order.

The chief petroleum exporter for Communist countries is the Soviet Union. Eastern Europe (with the exception of Romania) depends on the Soviet Union for 80 percent of its crude petroleum imports. Yet, big brother or not, Moscow has regularly raised the price of petroleum it sells to its allies. Each year it increases the price of its crude by the average worldwide price rise of the last five years, thus bringing the cost of Soviet crude close to that of the open market. Next year, for instance, it will again go up by 9 percent.

This cost is further augmented by the exorbitant share being paid by the Comencon countries for the Orenburg Project, that is the construction of a giant network of pipelines to carry Soviet petroleum and natural gas toward consumer countries. An example of this forced contribution is the recent purchase by Poland of $1-billion worth of steel tubing not produced in Eastern Europe but needed by the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, the Soviet Union may well soon change from petroleum exporter to importer. Soviet energy requirements are growing while its richest oilfields, such as that in Samotlor, in western Siberia, cannot produce more than they do now and eventually must produce less. In addition, Soviet reserves are more than abundant, but very difficult to exploit.

This means that by 1985 deliveries of Soviet petroleum will decrease not only in absolute figures, but more importantly, in comparison to the rising needs of Eastern European countries.

Automobiles

The economic growth and promises of social improvements of Communist countries were based on energy guzzling projects. The private automobile, for instance, continues to be one of the main goals of a "progressive Socialist society."

Communist countries already buy at least 20 percent of their petroleum on the open market and will be forced to buy more at the international rates paid in hard currency. This will serve to aggravate their balance of payments. And the Communist countries are already deep in debt. Poland, for example is required to put aside 30 to 40 percent of its yearly income from exports to the West to pay the interest on its foreign debt. As for the debt itself. . .

Many conclusions may be drawn from this state of affairs, which is economically complex and politically dangerous. Yet three points stand out.

First, a relatively decent standard of living was the main compensation for oppression and "normalization" in all Eastern European countries.

This cynical and fragile equation is no longer valid. In a workers' district in Budapest a statue of Lenin was discovered one morning wearing rags. In one hand, Lenin was holding a piece of bread (the price of bread had just gone up by 30 percent) and in the other a simple, yet eloquent note: "Thank you, Comrade Lenin."

Furthermore, it has become clear that neither the so-called real Socialism (whose "overall result is positive" as French Communists like to say), nor the Fortress Comecon dominated by the Soviet Union's tremendous political power offers any protection from the fallout of capitalist troubles. On the contrary, the walls of the fortress began trembling at the first blow of Western ill winds. And the startling petroleum cold war launched by Romania against all European members of Comecon is further proof of this extraordinary situation.

Golden Sands

For East Germans, Poles, Czechoslovaks and Hungarians, Romania — whether as final destination or transit point for Bulgaria — was the country to go to for a vacation on the golden sands of the "Communist Riviera," on the shores of the Black Sea, without having to spend Western currency which they could not find at home, at least not legally.

All of a sudden, Romania decided to make them pay a "sun tax" that is to make them pay in hard currency for the gasoline they needed to cross the country, the rulers of the sister countries were trapped. If they refused to release the hard currency, they risked facing the wrath of thousands of their citizens who dream of the blue skies and warm waters of the Black Sea. Yet if they accepted, they would have to sacrifice a precious part of their limited reserves to reimburse the Romanians for their gasoline.

Whatever the final solution to that particular issue, the introduction by the Romanians of Western currency in dealings with the various nations of the Comecon bloc is an indication of the disappearing monopoly of the "convertible ruble," the very basis of the Comecon's monetary system and the only — and obligatory — unit of account for exchanges among the Communist states. It is, thus, a very risky game that Romania is playing for the stake of a fistful of dollars.

"The Romanians," a Kremlinologist declared recently, "have done more harm in a single day to the cause of Eastern bloc unity than NATO could conceivably do in a week." Prague reacted with courage born of desperation by allowing Czechoslovaks wanting to reach Bulgaria to cross Yugoslavia and not Romania. This route had been forbidden because it is far too easy for Czechoslovaks to continue Westward once in Yugoslavia.

Insults Exchanged

There were other reactions to the Romanian blackmail. Budapest applied the same measures to Romanian trucks and buses heading toward Austria. And the various governments of the Comecon exchanged a record series of invectives, accusations and insults with Bucharest.

And added to all that is the debt imposed on all the European Comecon countries by the Soviet Union for its client states such as Vietnam, Ethiopia, Afghanistan or Cuba. The debt gets heavier as the economic situation of the Comecon countries gets worse, and this can result only in growing exasperation within the Eastern European population.

In other words, the Communists will have to learn to live with the crisis. Technically, it will be difficult and ideologically disastrous, but it may be their last chance to avoid a catastrophe.

Stefan Bratkowski, a Polish sociologist and journalist, recently made a speech before the Communist writers' group in which he declared that the current situation was "not one of counterrevolution, but of total disorder and of disintegration of management of our economic organization, all of which is a mortal danger for Socialism. The population's reserve of patience and stoicism is almost exhausted. It can wait no longer. . ."

And not only in Poland.

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Letters

Overkill

Re: The New York Times editorial (IHT, Aug 6) on Palestinian Civil Rights.

President Carter in his innocent but factual comment about the plight of the Palestinians drew the wrath of U.S. Jewish organizations. Israel and The Times in a dramatic example of overkill. The President was obviously referring to the plight of all the Palestinians.

The Times, after slapping Carter's hand acknowledges briefly these rights as well.

W. BALLIN.

Rolle, Switzerland.

Rebottling a Genie

Worry Proliferat[illegible] Over Nuclear Fue[illegible]

By Jonathan Power

WASHINGTON — While the frantic search goes on in Washington to devise ways of dissuading Pakistan from going ahead with plans to build its first nuclear bomb, a group of industrialized and developing nations have been reviewing the basis for a long-term rule-book to govern the distribution of nuclear know-how.

In October 1977, President Carter invited 50 countries which have, or could soon have, nuclear capability, to set up what was awkwardly called the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE). Its report has just been drafted and will be published in February.

It began in inauspicious circumstances. Western Europe and the Third World sensed that President Carter was, at best, playing the old game of preserving the U.S. lead in the nuclear business or, even worse, was seeking to return industrial society to a romantic dark age.

Although the two influences were at work on the American side, the difficult truth was that Carter was addressing himself to an issue that neither the Europeans, nor the Soviet bloc, nor the Third World had properly focused on — how does the world sleep peacefully at night if plutonium, the raw material for nuclear bombs, is pouring out of the orifices of dozens of reprocessing plants scattered all over the globe?

But Europe and the Third World found common cause against the American case. The former, because they were anxious to break the profitable U.S. nuclear industry monopoly. The latter, because it is a matter of pride and principle to have the freedom to do as they please. Moreover, they could both say with some conviction that the nuclear genie is long out of the bottle — the Pakistani effort to match India's 1974 bomb being only the latest manifestation.

The already bad atmos[illegible] further clouded by the [illegible] the U.S. Congress. Leap[illegible] of Carter, it passed, at t[illegible] ning of 1978, the highly [illegible] ist Nuclear Nonproliferat[illegible] Its wording conveyed t[illegible] tunate message that since [illegible] in the world's nuclear [illegible] still enriched by the Unit[illegible] and is, therefore, subjec[illegible] leverage, the United Sta[illegible] lay down, for all time, [illegible] guards that the world w[illegible] bey at its peril. What is o[illegible] was that the U.S. monop[illegible] the verge of becoming ext[illegible] the Soviet Union and the [illegible] ropeans now have devel[illegible] own means of uranium en[illegible]

Fortunately, as the [illegible] INFCE has progressed a[illegible] ministration has sought t[illegible] the Nonproliferation Act[illegible] fy as possible the polariz[illegible] phere has abated.

The Europeans no l[illegible] that the United States [illegible] stymie their commercia[illegible] industry. Whatever the w[illegible] the Nuclear Nonprolifer[illegible] the Carter administration [illegible] it clear that Euoprean m[illegible] not in question.

Moreover, as research [illegible] tinued, other contentio[illegible] have begun to fall away. [illegible] pean conviction that the [illegible] plants are necessary to [illegible] world shortage of uraniu[illegible] increasingly recogn[illegible] misconceived. (Plutoniu[illegible] used in conventional reac[illegible] duce the amount of uran[illegible] ed.) It is now felt that [illegible] enough uranium in eno[illegible] tries to avoid a shortfa[illegible] cessing is only warranted [illegible] in those countries which [illegible] ing up the capability to [illegible] breeder reactor age in the [illegible] try.

Pace of Escal[illegible]

But most important o[illegible] this is coming through [illegible] clear in the INFCE discu[illegible] Europeans are becoming [illegible] as the Americans abou[illegible] proliferation in the Thi[illegible] Even if the principle of [illegible] crimination" and the lur[illegible] seas markets still get in t[illegible] total conversion, they are [illegible] to buy the American arg[illegible] the pace of escape of the [illegible] be affected by their actior[illegible]

It is difficult for a Th[illegible] country to build secretly [illegible] at vast expense, a repro[illegible] enrichment facility for [illegible] ends — as India has done [illegible] stan appears to be doing [illegible] high political price to b[illegible] being found out and h[illegible] abuse by critics, domesti[illegible] eign. However, an import [illegible] reprocessing plant manuf[illegible] a matter of course a st[illegible] plutonium would bring [illegible] to the threshhold of bon[illegible] capability without havin[illegible] the political and the mili[illegible] cations of doing so. Thi[illegible] the nub of the American [illegible] et) case against commerci[illegible] eted reprocessing plants.

We still don't know [illegible] whether the Third Worl[illegible] of INFCE will go alon[illegible] strictions on nuclear re[illegible] facilities. The former p[illegible] the Third World bloc is t[illegible] dustrialized states have t[illegible] legislate away unilater[illegible] economic and political [illegible] The Third World knows [illegible] now that the U.S.-Europ[illegible] appears to be healing, t[illegible] are going to receive help [illegible] ventional plants and enr[illegible] they need to cooperate w[illegible] dustrialized countries. Bu[illegible] such a sensitive question [illegible] ly overridden.

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The International H[illegible] bune welcomes letters f[illegible] ers. Short letters hav[illegible] chance of being publish[illegible] ters are subject to co[illegible] for space reasons. A[illegible] letters will not be cons[illegible] publication. Writers m[illegible] that their letters be si[illegible] with initials but prefere[illegible] given to those fully si[illegible] bearing the writer's [illegible] address. The Herald [illegible] cannot acknowledge le[illegible] to the editor.

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lustrial Ruhr Faces Uncertain Future er Decade of Decline in Coal Mining

y Michael Getler

ENKIRCHEN, West Ger- ug. 15 (WP) — The famous the largest single industrial the world and the key to y for many German gener- is struggling to stay off rmany's welfare rolls.

than a decade of decline in n's massive coal mining is during the era of cheap he cooling of steel mill fur- ore recently as Japanese ion increases and global ling shrinks, have taken a ll.

uhr, astride one of the chest coal fields, stretches 200 square miles in tern West Germany near an border. It includes a dozen major cities and 5 million people.

Since 1965, about 400,000 residents have left the Ruhr, many of them having lost their jobs in the region. The unemployment rate for the region is 5.7 percent, well above the national average of 3.8 percent.

Depressed Area

In a country of 60 million people and widespread prosperity, the Ruhr, statistically at least, is about the closest thing West Germany has to a depressed area. However, the unemployment figures, though high for West Germany, are low in comparison to many other countries.

West Germany's social welfare system, which provides about two-thirds of net pay for the first year off the job, cushions the blow for those out of work. Shopping streets are still crowded and business, the shopkeepers say, is still satisfactory, all things considered.

Nevertheless, the Ruhr represents a microcosm of the economic and social problems confronting West Germany. The success or failure of local, state and federal authorities in combatting them has implications for the whole country, as well as for the special character of this region.

In May, more than 100 political, trade union and government officials gathered near here to discuss ways of alleviating the Ruhr's problems. Since then, the federal government has agreed to pump more than $500 million in aid into the region and this week the state government of North Rhine-Westphalia, where the Ruhr is located, is expected to approve a $3-billion, five-year aid plan.

Sense of Waiting

In addition, there is money for new research projects aimed at turning coal into oil. Indeed, the new global interest in coal due to sharply rising oil prices and threats of oil shortages could, by itself, rejuvenate the Ruhr.

Yet here in the region, while there is some hope, there is mostly a sense of waiting, mixed with scepticism. Some people fear that the new government attention is linked to the 1980 elections and that whatever hasn't been done by then will fade in their aftermath.

Others point out that, no matter what the present interest in coal, the future will be uncertain until Bonn decides whether to resume its once-ambitious nuclear power plans. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has said that nuclear power is indispensible. And, while he has also put new emphasis on coal, Mr. Schmidt has warned that an overwhelmingly coal-based economy would pose severe environmental risks for Germany.

Furthermore, German coal is well below the surface and labor costs are high, making it expensive to mine. Indeed, while talk of boosting the Ruhr's fortunes heats up, the West German Chamber of Commerce is calling for increased importation of cheaper coal to feed the new coal liquefaction and gasification plans.

No New Ideas

But the main problem, contends Manfred Weiss, a local journalist, is that there are no new ideas to attract industry and reduce the region's massive dependence on coal, which still accounts for more than 40 percent of Ruhr jobs.

It is increasingly difficult, say trade union officials, to get young West Germans to work in the mines. The Ruhr reflects the nationwide tendency of relatively well-off Germans not to take menial jobs.

Almost 120,000 foreign workers, mostly from Turkey and Yugoslavia, have streamed into the Ruhr in recent years to take the jobs Germans no longer want. Union officials say that language problems and the foreigners' lack of technical training have meant a loss of efficiency.

Because of the dominance of mining, there are few white collar jobs here for young Germans, and it is a tough place for women or people not in the best of health to find a job.

The area, however, is not nearly as bad as the image that many West Germans ascribe to it — that of a grimy industrial coalpot. Gelsenkirchen, for example, in the heart of the coal district, has considerable park area, new theaters and music centers, and a clean and generally pollution-free downtown and main residential area.

In the early years of World War II, Ruhr mines turned out 130 million metric tons of coal a year. In 1978, the figure was 67 million tons. In 1974, Ruhr mills produced about 52 million tons of raw steel. Now the figure is down to about 40 million tons.

This year, there has been a slight upturn in both coal and steel production, sparking some new hope, especially for coal.

Perhaps most importantly, however, this is a region of tough people doing hard jobs and one, as Mr. Weiss says, "with a very peculiar and specific mentality shaped by history."

The people who came here to work in the mines in the 1920s and 1930s were from Poland and eastern part of Germany, he said. "They were like a pioneer generation and are not so easily defeated."

Whether their grandchildren feel the same way, whether the Turks and Yugoslavs will fit into that same pioneer mold, and whether coal makes a comeback are now the questions that will determine whether the Ruhr will retain the dominant position in Europe's economy that it has held for the last 60 years.

t the New Border

Sinai Desert, Friendship ercomes Wartime Splits

By David K. Shipler

KPOINT 206, Sinai — A dust-covered Israeli p pulled up to this Egyp- ost in the desert and two ptains got out. Immediate- were engulfed in hand- nd warm greetings from tians as if they were all old hich in a sense they were. had met five days earlier, other chunk of Sinai was to Egypt as prescribed by t-Israel peace treaty. To temporary frontier, both up small checkpoints a lit- than four miles apart on e narrow road that runs t from Sharm el Sheikh, aeli hands, along the Gulf to the Egyptian zone.

ays is not much in most t in the great and silent of the desert it is a long n get to know each other ll, and in the case of the ptains, Shavi Barak and omem, and an Egyptian tenant, "Omar Khalil," come to like each other h.

Khalil is not the Egyp- ne. He is under orders not ize with people who are y the enemy until diplo- ions are established early r. So he asked that his be used and that photo- t show his face. "It would trouble for me," he said.

have trouble," Capt. said, grinning, "just cross r. I promise you a good re was laughter.

Visiting Rules

aelis are under no such ts. Any Israeli soldier may is checkpoint to visit the checkpoint, but only the officer, not his men, may raelis, and only on busi-

raelis are living slightly n the Egyptians and they g some of their conveni- e Israeli checkpoint down has a couple of wooden and a gasoline generator a struggling air condition- the Egyptians have two electricity and no vehicles. deliveries of water from ian Army every 72 hours. sult, Capt. Komem, a kib- doing a month's reserve es a run in his jeep twice h several jerricans of wa- he Egyptians. He gives rettes and provides them recious commodity: ice. lis also have used their own equipment to set up a direct communications line between the checkpoints so that they can talk to each other. English is their common language.

"Tea or coffee?" asked Lt. Khalil as the visitors sat in his tent. Sweet tea was brought.

"Where will we have the party tomorrow night?" Capt. Barak asked. "You want to come to us?"

"No, here, we can have it here," said the lieutenant, and there followed much conversation on the plans for a party, with the Egyptians providing the food, on the occasion of — well, just to have a party.

Invitation

Expansively, the Israelis invited the lieutenant to visit St. Catherine's Monastery, in desert mountains still held by Israel.

"I have to get permission," the Egyptian said.

"No, just come. Nobody will know," Capt. Komem said.

"No, I have to get permission," the Egyptian insisted. Then he invited the Israelis to his wedding in Cairo next month.

"I would spend a year of my life in jail to go to your wedding," Capt. Komem said.

And so it went and so it goes every day at this tiny spot in the vast expanse of the Sinai, connected to the distant diplomatic and military maneuvering by little more than crackling radios.

There is no UN presence here and the controversy over what kind of international monitoring will operate in the Sinai seems remote. "We don't need any UN," 1st Lt. Khalil said. The Israelis nodded.

No shots have been fired here, except the other day when Capt. Komem let 1st Lt. Khalil shoot his Israeli-made Uzi automatic rifle. The lieutenant did not do well. He closed his eyes, turned his head and emptied virtually the whole magazine in one burst, the captain said.

It was late afternoon and time to go. The Israeli jeep would not start so the Egyptians pushed it along the road a few yards into their territory until the engine caught.

Dusk in the desert is bewitching. The light grows soft, and the sweeping plains and peaked mountains glow in a multitude of pastels. The journey down the road was embraced by a gentle emptiness and calm, broken now and then by the rusted iron skeleton of a truck or a tank that had been twisted and smashed in another war, in another time.

iladelphia Mayor Calls utality Suit 'Political'

DELPHIA, Aug. 15 Mayor Frank Rizzo said it a Justice Department ging the city with police is a "political action," city indicated it may file a against the federal govern-

ant no whitewash," Mr. l on NBC's Today show. t our day in court so we can remove the stigma that's been placed on this city by the Justice Department."

After the broadcast, he said the city has hired three top attorneys to defend it in the suit and added, "Then we'll take some action of our own." He said he would continue to fight the case if it gets to the courts after he leaves office in January.

City Solicitor Sheldon Albert said later a libel suit against the U.S. Justice Department may be filed. "A counter suit may well be done," he said. "They [the Justice Department] may well have laid themselves open." He said James Beasley, a man Mr. Rizzo described as a "great libel lawyer," will represent Police Commissioner Joseph O'Neill.

During the broadcast, Mr. Rizzo repeated his assertion that the government suit "is complete hogwash . . . political action by Washington to pander to their constituents."

He said the Carter administration believes it has already lost his vote and now "wants a group that can support them." That apparently includes blacks and Hispanics, named in the suit as the primary victims of alleged brutality. White House Press Secretary Jody Powell yesterday denied the suit was politically motivated.

Mr. Rizzo said he is upset that "the scales are in the balance for criminals," and said policemen must be "more aggressive" than those who commit crimes.

ists in Japan in U.S. Visas

), Aug. 15 (AP) — The Communist Party said to- the United States had al- practice and issued visas rty members planning to e U.S. Communist Party n Aug. 22-26 in Detroit. esman said that similar were rejected in 1972 and en the party members state on visa forms that Communists. efusals were made again the spokesman said, but d States nevertheless is- to Tsutomo Hoshino, a of the party presidium, hi Masuda, director of the ternational division.

sh Strike Ends soline Stations

ID, Aug. 15 (AP) — Gas- ion workers ended a two- nwide strike today after ns and the Spanish Con- d Service Stations st night to continue to ands for a wage increase. ions have asked a 13-per- ase in the daily wage of as (about $4). The com- has offered an 11-per- ase

Spanish Forest Burns

CIUDAD REAL, Spain, Aug. 15 (AP) — Two Spanish forest rangers were killed today in a fire that has burned more than 1,500 acres near Fernancaballero, a town 30 kilometers north of here, police said.

Japan Observes War Anniversary

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (AP) — Japan observed the 34th anniversary of the end of World War II today with ceremonies and services in memory of the 3.1 million Japanese killed during the war.

Thousands turned out at 27 major ceremonies throughout the country, the Ministry of Health and Welfare said. At noon, sirens sounded and temple bells tolled.

Emperor Hirohito, appearing with Empress Nagako at a ceremony here, said: "Every time I think of the people who fell in the war, I feel as if my heart will break. Together with all of the Japanese people, I mourn for their souls."

Associated Press

STROLL — Pope John Paul II points to a girl in the crowd yesterday in Castel Gandolfo, Italy, the site of the papal summer residence. Earlier, the pope said Mass at a local church.

U.S. Ruling on Gays Blocks Deportation Hearing

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 (AP) — A deportation hearing for two Mexican men has been canceled because of a federal directive that foreigners may not be barred from entering the United States only because they are suspected homosexuals.

The two men were detained at San Francisco International Airport on Aug. 3 when officers of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reportedly found cosmetics in their luggage.

The deportation hearing, scheduled yesterday, was canceled after the INS issued a temporary directive Monday that suspected homosexuals may not be detained. U.S. Surgeon General Julius Richmond announced two weeks ago that homosexuality would cease to be classified by the government as a mental disease or defect.

"We are delighted," Don Knutson, executive director of Gay Rights Advocates, a nonprofit San Francisco law firm, said of the directive.

Workers Said Undernourished

Vietnam Faces Food Crisis From Wars and Disasters

By William Chapman

HANOI (WP) — Vietnam is suffering a critical food shortage that is causing undernourishment. Some authorities expect the crisis to last for years unless there is a huge infusion of foreign aid.

The shortage has become so severe, according to government and independent sources, that many workers are not eating enough to sustain them satisfactorily in a full day's work.

State rations to many Vietnamese have been reduced twice in recent months and the cost of food on thriving private markets has soared to levels 5 to 10 times that of government-controlled prices. At one such market, a chicken costs 25 dong (about $12), about half of a worker's monthly wage.

Conditions here are not as bad as in Cambodia, where famine is likely this fall. "Vietnam is critical but they are not approaching famine here," a food expert said. But he added that because of a steady deterioration in Vietnam's crops over a long period of time, the shortage may last for several years.

The devastation of wars and a series of natural calamities — drought, floods and insects — are the main reasons that Vietnam, which has basic resources sufficient to feed itself, is suffering.

In addition, Vietnamese authorities claim that part of its rice crop is being sent to Cambodia, which Vietnam now controls with troops and a government it installed in Phnom Penh. Officials declined to estimate how much is being sent there, but independent sources confirm only that rice seedlings for planting are being exported to Cambodia.

Mai Luong, vice director of the Agriculture Ministry's international cooperation department, said in a recent interview that Vietnam this year needs to produce 19.3 million tons of food crops, mostly rice. He estimates only 15.5 million tons will come to market. Part of the deficit will be made up by socialist countries, principally the Soviet Union, and by purchases from other Asian nations.

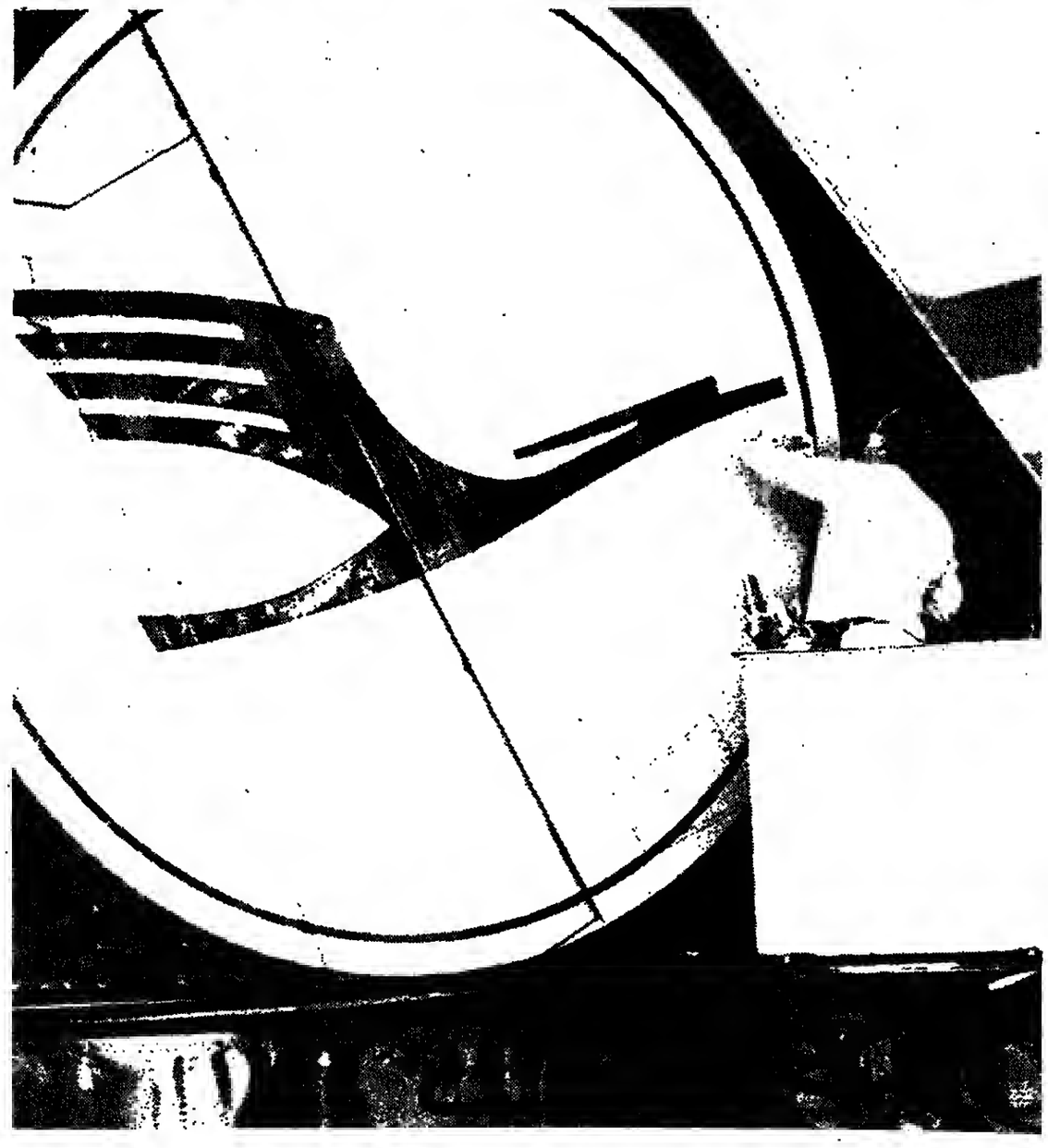
The autumn rice crop will be poor, he said, because heavy rains submerged seedlings when they were planted.

Government officials assert that the major causes are factors — man-made and natural — beyond the government's control. Mr. Luong cites the following reasons.

- U.S. bombs damaged 1,600 irrigation systems in the north, killed 40,000 water buffalo, wrecked experimental farms, and devastated thousands of acres of forests and rice paddies.
- The invading Chinese destroyed more than 100 state farms, forests and nursery gardens. China's troops killed or took 250,000 pigs and 160,000 buffalo and cows, burned thousands of acres of forests, and left large numbers of riceland plots along the border too ravaged for planting this spring.
- There was a drought in 1977, heavy floods last year and a subsequent infestation of insects that destroyed crops.

"They always seem to have new planes - how come?"

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

ter in England

he Man Who Came' to Chichester

Sheridan Morley

ON, Aug. 15 (IHT) — At long last, after 30 years total neglect, the British as rediscovered George S. and Moss Hart. Last evival of "The Man Who o Dinner" opened at r's Festival Theatre in d early next month the e Company, no o revive "Once in a Life- the Aldwych in London.

we go any further with ever, I have several inter- h had better be declared. I ade a drama critic, and I to have been christened , not because of some va- back to Richard Brinsley , but purely and simply I was born on Dec. 5, 1941. as the night my father at the Savoy Theatre as Whiteside in the original production of "The Man ame to Dinner." I flatter that few other drama critics en named after a character aufman and Hart comedy. uppose I was fortunate that had not just opened as Cali- stead.

because Whiteside is based, none too lovingly, on the of Alexander Woollcott, acquire him for a godfather. we never met: one day in ry, 1943, by which time I was 13 months old, Woollcott into a grocery store in New ordered a large tin of biscuits airlifted to us in Berkshire in of wartime starvation, went on CBS to do his weekly radio , collapsed in the studio and a few days later.

irascible but by all accounts alling figure, he was himself a ywright, biographer, essayist, rnalist, gossip and drama critic ungest ever on The New York mes) who at the time of his death s the most influential literary d dramatic huckster in the Unit- States and within three decades d become almost totally forgot- n outside a small Broadway circle f friends and enemies.

Curiously and ironically (and ow he would, I suspect, have ated the idea) Woollcott's one true monument is the play that his fel- low Algonquin Roundtablers Kauf- man and Hart based, somewhat loosely, on him. Around a less-than-flattering caricature of their old friend they engineered a hugely complex farce involving a cast of 40 people, all of whose lives are totally disrupted by the accidental fall that causes Whiteside to billet himself for the winter with an unsuspecting small-town Ohio family. The result is a masterpiece of comic invention which also involves six choirboys, four penguins, a brilliant Cole Porter pastiche of a Noel Coward piano number, and a denouement featuring an ax murderess and an Egyptian mummy case.

The current Chichester production is only the second major revival of this play in Britain since 1941, and I approached it with considerable trepidation — not least because a great many of the play's laughs depend on accurate parodies not only of Woollcott and Coward but also of Gertrude Lawrence and Harpo Marx, friends who not unnaturally come to visit Whiteside during his enforced Ohio Christmas.

In the event, the play wears its 38 years well. Though some of its references are not so much dated as historic, the vastly complex machinery of the play is still in perfect working order. As a comedy, it has been built to last.

The production is, admittedly, rather less than perfect. On its credit side we have, in the title role, Charles Gray making of Sheridan Whiteside a marvellously acid and believable, yet oddly touching old grouch, around whom the action and the rest of the characters can spin. We also have Jill Bennett as his lovelorn secretary (the Bette Davis role in the movie) and Barry Justice in the Noel Coward role, both also immensely good, having learned the old Feydeau rule that farce gets funnier them more seriously you play it

Inadequate Casting

The problems, in Patrick Lau's agile production, have to do with the rest of the casting. Were this revival at, say, the National Theatre (which ought to have thought of it a decade ago) it might have been possible to find 37 good supporting players. Within the confines of Chichester's scratch summer-stock company that is clearly not possible and only Rosamund Greenwood as the mysterious Aunt Harriet gets the tone right, to say nothing of the Ohio accent. The rest of the family upon whom Whiteside forces himself, his eccentric friends, and his plans for a better tomorrow, forfeit all claims to our sympathy or interest by a matched set of inadequate performances.

The contest is thus very one-sided: only by caring a little about the Stanley family and their lawful claim to peace and quiet can we get the true measure of Whiteside's awfulness to them. Nor does it make a lot of sense to have Ken Wynne play the Banjo character as though he were in real life Jimmy Durante, when the text clearly indicates that he is Harpo Marx.

A number of other cast members clearly think they are working in some kind of charity pantomime rather than a classic farce, and this is essentially a play for the proscenium arch rather than the open stage of Chichester.

If they could do some recasting, chop maybe 10 minutes off a three-hour running time, and find themselves a conventional London stage for the winter, then "The Man Who Came to Dinner" might yet again be able to prolong his stay. The first London production ran, after all, for more than 700 performances.

Zoe Dominic

Charles Gray (right) as Sheridan Whiteside in "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

'Apocalypse' in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (AP) — Francis Ford Coppola's look at the Vietnam War, "Apocalypse Now," will be shown at the 11th Moscow Film Festival, under way here, organizers said yesterday. The film will not be part of the competition, but will be shown Sunday at an invitation-only screening in a hotel.

The Paris Stage

Copeau, a Theatrical Prophet Without Production

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 15 (IHT) — The French theater is paying homage this year to one of its prophets. Jacques Copeau, as 1979 marks the centenary of his birth.

Copeau was at once a visionary and an active practitioner. His career refutes the timeworn slight: he who can does; he who can't criticizes. Copeau was first a critic and a tough one. He berated all the stodgy theatrical tradition that lingered into the 20th century, then to prove his arguments he demonstrated how things should be done in his productions. Afterward he took up the critical pen again for he had more to say. His work has had an abiding influence on players and producers the world over.

Literature was his initial interest. From his wide reading he assimilated the theories of the new movement in theater art, the theories of Craig, Appia, Stanislavsky and Meyerhold. He wrote on them in avant-garde magazines, replacing Leon Blum, then a drama critic, on La Grande Revue. In 1909, he founded with Andre Gide, Jean Schlumberger and Henri Gheon La Nouvelle Revue Francaise and served as its theater commentator, outlining his notion of a perfect theater. It should be functional, orderly and beautiful, as harmonious as a Doric temple.

He repudiated the importance of machinery, old and new, however perfected and whether stylized or realistic. Scenic convention, he held, was not to be confused with dramatic convention. For the new drama he proposed not revolving stages (which Reinhardt had introduced from the Orient) but a bare stage.

In 1913, he organized his own company and took over the Theatre du Vieux-Colombier in the Saint-Germain-des-Pres quarter, far from the boulevards geographically as well in artistic aims. His opening program was composed of Thomas Heywood's Elizabethan tragedy, "A Woman Killed With Kindness," which he adapted, and Moliere's "L'Amour Medecin." The premiere was more than occasion: it remains a significant date in French cultural history.

His second production was Schlumberger's "Les Fils Louverne," with two actors of his troupe who were to become actor-managers with their own theaters — Louis Jouvet and Charles Dullin, "Barberine" of Alfred de Musset, "Twelfth Night" and "The Winter's Tale" of Shakespeare, "La Farce du Savetier Enrage," an anonymous 15th-century play, and Copeau's dramatization of "The Brothers Karamazov" were other stagings of the early seasons, and the fame of his innovations in presentation spread to England and he was invited for a guest visit in London by Beerbohm-Tree.

The freshness of his directorial approach, the natural tone and harmony of interpretation and the simplicity of his scenic design was a rejection of the ornate, trumpery fashion of staging of the theaters that clung to dusty traditions. It pleased the critics and built a following, but the accent of austerity and purity annoyed reactionaries who dubbed the Vieux-Colombier "The Calvinist Follies." Sometimes he donned the motley himself. With Valentine Tessier, an actress with a great future, he acted in Goldoni's "La Locandiera."

The declaration of war in 1914 called many of his actors to the colors and he went to confer with Edward Gordon Craig in Florence, where Craig had founded a school. In 1917 the French Ministry of Fine Arts, under Clemenceau's orders, proposed his reassembling his company to visit the United States on a goodwill cultural mission. Jouvet, on sick leave from the front, was demobilized, as was Dullin a few months later.

Their methods of presentation were a revelation to Robert Edmond Jones, Lee Simonson, Arthur Hopkins and other members of the younger theatrical generation in America, but the public favored the modern French plays of Brieux, Rostand, Capus and Donnay to the classics and Copeau complied somewhat regretfully.

Returning to Paris at the war's end he reopened his theater with a repertory in which the classics alternated with the new plays of intellectual quality: Gide's "Saul," Vildrac's "Le Paquebot Tenacity," Emile Mazaud's "La Coupe Enchantee," Alexei Tolstoy's "L'Amour, Livre d'Or," but both Jouvet and Dullin left to make their own careers and in 1924 Copeau retired from the direction of the Vieux-Colombier to establish a training school at Pernand-Vergelesses in Burgundy.

Triumph in Paris

The Copeau students were soon touring France and were invited abroad. In 1926, Copeau went to New York again to stage "The Brothers Karamazov" for the Theater Guild with the Lunts and Edward G. Robinson in its cast. His disciples in Burgundy planned a new assault on Paris. These "Copiaux" named themselves the Compagnie des Quinze. They had found their own poet in Andre Obey, who wrote "Le Viol de Lucrece," "Venus et Adonis," both adaptations of Shakespeare's poems, "Noe" and "La Bataille de la Marne" for their performance. Michel Saint-Denis, Copeau's nephew, directed, and the engagement at the Vieux-Colombier was a triumph.

Copeau died in 1949, but the rigor and spirit of his contribution has been and continues to be reflected far and wide. His employment of the unadorned back cloth, his economy in furnishing a set with a minimum of props, his banishment of the footlights and his use of stairs have been imitated in the modern theater everywhere. It was on view earlier this year in Patrice Chereau's staging of Berg's "Lulu" at the Paris Opera.

So, too, with the Copeau code of simplified interpretation, though in defiance of its rules too many French beginners at the moment are given to ungodly bellowing.

Copeau's productions are gone, but the key to his technique is in his writings. He left original plays, too, and it would be appropriate for some young company to revive "La Maison Natale" and "Le Petit Pauvre." His adaptation of "The Brothers Karamazov" is for seasoned professionals only. It is high time for it to be in the repertory of the Comedie-Francaise.

Lifestyles

The 'Woodstock Natio Settles In After 10 Ye

By Ken Franckling

BETHEL, N. Y., Aug. 15 (UPI) — Just one month after a man walked across the moon's Sea of Tranquility, 400,000 young people walked and danced across a sea of mud known as Woodstock.

With packs on their backs and babies on their hips, they arrived from all reaches of America at Max Yasgur's dairy farm. And for three days — Aug. 15, 16 and 17, 1969 — they shared music, food, drugs and love.

The Woodstock Music Festival became a rallying point, a celebration that foreshadowed anti-war protests and violence as a polarized country entered the 1970s.

A decade ago, youth made up 20 percent of the nation's population. Because of the postwar baby boom, there were 40 million Americans between the ages of 14 and 24. At Woodstock, half a million young flaunted their alternate lifestyles and anti-establishment philosophy.

Now the Woodstock generation has adopted more traditional lifestyles and occupations, but many retain their concern for America's direction.

Robin Lange was a recent high school graduate who wheedled permission from skeptical parents and went to the festival with another girl and two boys. Like most, she was lured there by the performers — Richie Havens, Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin, Joan Baez, the Jefferson Airplane, Santana, Blood, Sweat and Tears, and Creedence Clearwater Revival among them.

She is now Robin Lange Israelski, 27, and lives in Washington, D.C., with her husband, Ira, and infant son.

She feels the prime ingredient of the festival was "a basic humanity between people. People were united."

Part of the Machine

And where is the highly visible Woodstock Generation today?

"I kind of think they were killed off by Nixon," Mrs. Israelski said. "The Woodstock Generation is 30 and working. It seems like there are few alternative lifestyles anymore. Sometimes I really feel trapped. But you've got to support yourself. You become part of the machine.

"I'm basically middle class," she said. "But I feel the values at Woodstock will get passed on to my kid. I'm nonviolent. I don't believe in war. If my son wer he wanted to go to war, I'd hurt."

Before the weekend w Woodstock became more musical event. It was a so nomenon that caught ma America off guard by widespread drug use into th

David Barnes was waiti ter college when he ar friends made the trek to They bought tickets for the never collected as the cr ceeded promoters' exp and gates came down.

Now a lawyer, Barnes, Woodstock was his first to the open use of drugs. think I'd ever seen it in s was kind of an eye-openin ence," he said.

"Then, I had a faith ir ment as a solver of proble don't have now," Barnes s much government is a pro a lawyer, dealing with fed lations is really frustrating the Vietnam War had som

John Macomber, now a old potter, was an un draftsman when he a friends drove to the festiva

"Everybody seemed to b good about each other a was going on," Macomber "Of course, lots of us we altered states of mind, knows what it really was?"

Medical personnel and on the scene estimated 80 cent of the people at W were smoking marijuana weekend, and up to 50 per using stronger drugs. But lems were relatively limit cal teams reported 797 c dents; 72 people needed m tention and 28 required m in the three-day festival.

There were two dea overdoses. A third youth when his sleeping bag was by a tractor in a muddy fi

The Woodstock Fest brought a new spirit betw ple of different lifest viewpoints. Some came pared. Others had just th on their backs and a few

Volunteers were airlift site to provide medical Stores donated food. Peo nearby resort town of M prepared 30,000 sandwic were helicoptered to the s

A hundred members o Farm were flown in group's Taos, N.M., com now in Berkeley, Calif.) t security and communicati also set up free kitchens,

Hog Farm leader Hugh who still goes by the na Gravy, said Woodstock, anything, "was the conc ing and sharing. We alwa say about what went on stock that there's a lit heaven in any disaster art.

Futile Exercise

Nick Teliska, then a 2 state trooper, remembers to Bethel for eight hours ing four days. He was set traffic, a futile exercise.

"Our prime job was to ple for drugs, but after days, if we tried to do starve. The kids had the f gave us shelter, fed us, to us. We had our shirts a and were walking aroun guns showing. And the good. I never had an about walking around a to them," Teliska said.

Bruce Plenk, 30, of City, now a lawyer for t Services, was a VISTA v Massachusetts 10 years and his comrades took ment-purchased school for their tutoring project ed it red, white and b printed the name of a b group — "Frankly Dank Seven Little All-America the side, and drove to Be

Plenk feels his polit have not changed much i He still believes, that the in a struggle for the right their lives. The wall of h ice is bedecked with a "E Stevens" bumper sticke reading "Expel the Chi tary Junta from the U quote from Socialist lea V. Debs.

Plenk and other festiv said efforts to hold a sec stock this summer failed than local opposition. the magic ingredients co duplicated.

"I'm afraid it might McDonald's or Kentu Chicken as a pro gimmick," Plenk said.

And the outspoken ac brought about Woodsto placed by a new genera seekers. Today's youth diers when the United got involved in Vietnam ly 1960s, and barely in when it pulled out.

One who had fond from start to finish w now dead, who allowed t be held on 600 acres o farm.

"We were treated m than by any group of v come here," Yasgur sai visitors departed, to the neighbors. "If a half-mil could turn such adverse — filled with the possib aster, riot, looting and — into three days of peace, then perhaps th that if we join with th turn adversities that u lems of America today for a brighter and mo future."

Perfume

China's Eau de Money

By James Sterba

PEKING (NYT) — Wu Jui-kun pointed through a display case to a jar of Maxam Brand White Fungus Pearl Cream. "It's very good and it smells wonderful," he said. "It softens and nourishes the skin."

Alongside it were various perfumes, scented soaps and lotions, lipstick, fingernail polish and even rouge — all part of an exhibit in Peking's Zhongshan Park to inform ordinary Chinese that it is now okay to look nice and smell good.

The Chinese government is officially encouraging this as part of a larger effort to promote the nation's rapidly growing industry in perfumes, essential oils, and aromatic chemicals. The reputation of this industry was badly besmirched in the past, explained officials at the exhibition, by Lin Piao and the Gang of Four, who misguided the masses by telling them that good revolutionaries did not run around smelling like Midnight Mist or Old Spice.

Those former Chinese leaders regarded the perfume business as little more than a servant for the bourgeoisie. After the Gang of Four was toppled in 1976, however, China's new pragmatic rulers began smelling something else in their jasmine blossoms: money.

Rehabilitation

So the perfume industry was quickly rehabilitated. It is now called a tool of the people. The exhibit, set up by the Ministry of Light Industries, displayed hundreds of products, ranging from face cream to foodstuffs, which contain aromatic chemicals and oils. According to ministry officials, China produced 14,564 tons of perfume products last year, a 16 percent increase over 1977. Profits to the state on these products totalled more than $44 million. Output for the first half of this year was 12.4 percent above the same period last year.

Chinese perfume factories produce essential oils, fragrances and spices, about 200 aromatic chemicals and 456 aromatic compounds. While these factories employ only about 6,200 people, they support tens of thousands of peasants and commune workers who grow or collect some of the 349 species of aromatic plants that grow in China.

According to an article in the People's Daily, China's perfume industry was second only to cigarette making in earnings per worker. According to ministry officials, China now exports perfume products and raw materials to 102 countries and they see potential for huge increases in export earnings. Wu, one of the exhibition officials, said some of China's most valuable fragrances come from animals. He said China has succeeded in domesticating civet cats to obtain their glandular secretion which is an expensive ingredient in some perfumes.

He said workers also extract musk from small deer without killing the deer as in the past. The exhibition, which started July 1, will continue until the end of August. Officials said the idea of it was to correct perfume's bad reputation and show how the industry could play a vital role in China's modernization campaign. So far, 160,000 Chinese and two foreigners have visited it.

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Norway (air)	N.Kr	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 7 · Thursday, August 16, 1979

lowe Outlining difficult Course

ON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — economy is "off course" short-term outlook is "alhteningly bad," Sir Geofe, Chancellor, said in an with the Wall Street Jour-

the new Conservative nt's first 100 days in off-Geoffrey has made headcutting income taxes subraising the sales tax nd ordering deep cuts in nt spending.

ramatically, Sir Geoffrey begin the more difficult highlighting the counerlying economic probining long-term solutions ging Britain's economic ry.

trategy is the reality than elements in the economy ir fossilizing, failing to failing to respond, that we very fundamental changes to achieve our true capacionger they're put off, the ficult they become," he

raditional Symbol

Chancellor's proximity to e Minister is a traditional f the importance of ecoolicy. But these days it rticularly appropriate, be-Geoffrey's economic phis closely in time with that ret Thatcher: both stress rtance of strict monetary and reduced government ce with business.

econstruction of our econ- be the task of a decade," frey says — warning that should not be measured amiliar yardsticks of maanic theory as short-term inflation rates. More tell-to recovery, he says, will crease to the number of anagers returning home rseas posts, a rise in the of new small businesses ore cooperative attitude ion leaders.

overnment's recent tax ding cuts and increases in axes should not be viewed onal Keynsian reflationary ionary devices. Sir Geoft. Rather they should be irst steps toward restoring for long-term recovery. to shift the economic de- yesterday's statistics to e goals. And often, be his will mean that the govdoes nothing at all in reacnew statistic — even to the blic clamor for action.

elief that economic mandepends on a series of reo a series of crises in the hich politicians take dradions is to put the thing hort and obsessive a time says. The notion that polas "the development of a problems, all of which yon oo simplistic and assumes power for yourself," he

Firm Limits

os Conservatism consists izing that problems are be lived with. What you change the general condiis to) make it more possieople to live with them re successfully."

offrey's preferred path for hese more favorable genitions is clear: The govnust set firm limits on the the money supply, and ose limits over the years, same time, it must do all improve the "supply side" onomy, by increasing inand eliminating governnterference with business.

first point, Sir Geoffrey range of 7 to 11 percent y supply growth in the g March 31 and promises first in a series of pro- lower targets. Only in this way, he declares, can the government meet its "obligation" to control inflation over the long run. Monetary discipline is "fundamental, crucial, inescapable, and absolutely the heart" of the effort, he stresses.

To meet the first-year target, Sir Geoffrey is keeping interest rates at historically high levels, and is trying to prune the equivalent of nearly $9 billion from the Labor government's $145-billion spending plans. These policies have brought cries from some businessmen that they can not afford to borrow, and from government agencies that they will have to cut essential public services.

Reducing Government

Sir Geoffrey says he recognizes that very high interest rates may have "an adverse effect" on many companies, but that this just makes it more vital to cut government spending, to free additional capital for private firms. Because he is "wrestling with a public program that was being overspent, and a money-supply growth rate that was too high, higher interest rates are an inevitable feature of the process of getting things under control," he argues.

A second part of the program for long-term recovery is getting government out of a lot of things it is currently in. Prime Minister Thatcher's government recently announced a series of moves to inject private capital into such state-owned companies as British Airways and to cut back sharply on government aid to failing companies. A government commission controlling many business pricing decisions was abolished, foreign exchange controls were relaxed, dividend controls were eliminated and the government has promised to keep out of pay negotiations be-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Sir Geoffrey Howe

Essence of Free Enterprise Spilling Onto China Streets

HONG KONG, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — Hawkers, door-to-door salesmen and private shopkeepers — the essence of free enterprise — will make a limited reappearance in China's cities with the official government blessing.

China has no plans to change the collective, state-run nature of most means of production. But to ease potentially disruptive unemployment in the cities and to provide services that the state-run economy apparently can not produce efficiently, China's leaders have authorized the licensing of hundreds of thousands of urban peddlers, small shopkeepers and other individual enterpreneurs.

The Chinese press has recently alluded to the limitations and shortcomings of a completely state-run economy. Earlier this month, Deputy Premier Li Xiannian was quoted as saying that government commerce would continue to dominate the Chinese economy, but he added that "it was also necessary to permit individual laborers to engage in. . .itinerant trades, such as repair of shoes, umbrellas and furniture and sale of snacks."

Supervised

Such private business activities would be allowed, Mr. Li said, provided that they were carried out "under the supervision of local industrial and commercial departments."

The scope of what Mr. Li was talking about became clearer yesterday with disclosure in the Communist press that Canton's revolutionary committee had approved issuance of as many as 15,000 licenses for individually run enterprises in that southern city.

A story in a pro-Peking newspaper in Hong Kong reported from Canton that the new licensing regulations — based on national guidelines — were aimed at easing unemployment and making life more convenient for the city's two million inhabitants.

Appearances Considered

It said most of the licenses would be for "service" enterprises and mentioned household repair, handicrafts and food hawkers as examples of private operations that would be allowed. Licenses will be granted only after approval by the city's Economic Planning Commission and by the industry boards involved, it said.

The licensed individuals will be allowed to open their own shops or to operate sidewalk stalls "on the condition that this will not affect the appearance of the city."

Even as late as the mid-1960, there were still 9,000 individuals operating government-licensed private businesses. But the Cultural Revolution ended that in 1966, and the licenses were all withdrawn, the newspaper said.

Since then, even though some people continued to operate private businesses clandestinely, the lack of such enterprises "caused great inconvenience to the people," the newspaper Wen Wei Po admitted.

The unemployment problem seems to have been the major impetus behind China's decision to allow limited free enterprise. Officials have admitted to a national unemployment figure of four million, but foreign experts believe the number to be far higher. Underemployment is also a major problem and many state enterprises are overstaffed.

News and Notes

Japan will assist a joint multi-million dollar project with Rolls-Royce to develop a jet engine for medium-range aircraft, a Trade Ministry spokesman in Tokyo said Wednesday. The Aircraft Industrial Council, which is advising the ministry, has recommended full government support for the seven-year project, costing an estimated 140 billion yen (about $646 million). The amount of government backing for the project will be decided after Rolls concludes negotiations with three Japanese partners — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Kawaski Heavy Industries and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries. The project is designed to develop a low-noise, high fuel-economy engine for airliners carrying between 100 and 150 people. Japanese industry sources speculate the government will provide half to two-thirds of the total Japanese funds, starting in 1980.

* * *

A £73-million merger proposal by Dalgety Ltd., an international trading company, to Spillers Ltd. is unlikely to be regarded as favorable to the Spillers, its shareholders or employees, Spillers board says. Dalgety proposes to offer one ordinary share for every six ordinary shares of the financially troubled food company and one Dalgety 4.85-percent preferred share for every Spillers 6-percent preferred share. The merger would result in an enlarged group in which Dalgety's shareholders would own 64.8 percent. Dalgety directors estimate that pretax profit before extraordinary items for the year ended June 30 amounted to not less than £31 million, an increase of almost 30 percent. Spillers board indicated it would make a detailed comment on the proposal later. Spillers is Britain's second biggest flour miller and pet food supplier. Within the past year, it has closed baking operations because of financial problems.

* * *

Denison Mines Ltd. has agreed to acquire Reserve Oil & Gas Co. for about $525 million. Under proposed terms, Reserve's common stockholders would recieve a cash payment of $27.50 a share and preferred shareholders would get $40.15 a share. The transaction involves about 19 million shares, warrants and options outstanding. The merger is subject to negotiation of a final agreement and approval by the companies' boards, the shareholders of Reserve and by regulatory authorities. Reserve, based in Denver, would be merged toto a wholly owned U.S. subsidiary of Denison, a Canadian-based energy company engaged primarily in the production of uranium concentrates and oil and gas.

* * *

A joint U.K.-U.S. venture to make microcomputer-based office equipment in Britain for sale throughout Europe is planned by Britain's National Enterprise Board. The state-owned holding company says it has reached agreement with Q1 Corp., a Hauppage, N.Y., developer and manufacturer of multifunction computer systems, to form the operation. The NEB, which will invest about £5 million by way of share and loan capital, says the move reflects its role in fostering the development of new technologies.

Fed Signals Higher Interest Rates

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve, now under the leadership of Paul Volcker, gave its first clear sign it intends to tighten credit in an effort to cool inflation, government securities dealers said today.

As the news flashed through the financial community, the dollar firmed in the foreign exchange market and the price of gold eased. Gold and silver futures fell sharply. Dealers cited liquidation by speculators who now face higher costs of borrowing money to pay for carrying charges.

At the same time, Chase Manhattan Bank hiked its prime lending rate to 12 percent, matching the record high for the key interest rate set in 1974. Chase, the nation's third largest bank, said the increase was effective tomorrow. Continental Illinois later raised its rate also.

Borrowing Demand

The last time Chase pegged its prime rate at 12 percent was in September, 1974, in the midst of the country's worst recession since the 1930s. The prime is the interest rate banks charge their best corporate customers.

"Because of continuing heavy demand on the corporate lending side, and a higher trend in the domestic certificate of deposit and other markets," said a Chase spokesman, "we think the 12 percent rate is appropriate at this moment."

Loan demand has remained strong in most parts of the country, particularly at money center banks in New York. The continuing corporate demand is thought to reflect in part business borrowing to finance an unintended buildup of inventories that occurred when consumer spending slowed.

But analysts say that Chrysler's difficulties have created problems in the commercial paper market that big businesses use to raise funds. "All but the highest-rated borrowers are having to pay extremely high rates on commercial paper, and there's considerable nervousness even at the high level," said a New York analyst.

In Los Angeles, Security Pacific Corp., holding company for the nation's 10th largest bank, said today it expects the boost in the prime lending rate to 12 percent to become widespread in the next few days.

'Clear Sign'

"I think the cost pressures are such that the increase is well deserved," said Paul Smith, executive vice president. He noted that rates for certificates of deposit have gone up about a half percentage point in the last week and that there are indications today that rates for federal funds will also be going up.

The Fed drained reserves from the banking system when federal funds — overnight reserves member commercial banks lend one another — traded at 10¾ percent. "That means the Fed isn't happy with that level and wants rates higher," said one specialist. "It's the first clear sign we've seen that Volcker is serious about doing something about inflation," said another dealer.

"The Fed made it unmistakably clear that it intends to tighten money," according to David M. Jones, economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co. He said in view of the worrisome inflation rate, an exploding money supply "and the additional problem of a continuing weakness in the dollar overseas, the Fed obviously viewed the need for more restraint as appropriate despite recessionary tendencies in the economy."

FOMC Meeting

The New York Fed entered the government securities market to drain reserves by arranging overnight reverse-repurchase agreements. With federal funds then trading at 10¾ percent, dealers said the action signaled a tightening of monetary policy, with a new fed funds target rate range of 10⅞ to 11 percent. This compares with the previous range of 10⅝ to 10¾ percent.

Dealers said the Fed move, coming early in the session, signaled that the Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee voted to tighten monetary policy at its meeting yesterday. No draining operation had been conducted at the 10¾-percent level before and the last such operation was conducted at 10 9/16 percent, they said.

The rate on federal funds subsequently was bid up, touching a high of 11¼ percent before closing at 11½ percent.

The rise in U.S. interest rates helped to reverse an earlier decline of the dollar, which finished trading in Europe little changed against most currencies. The dollar recovered from a low of 1.8285 Deutsche marks to 1.8330 DM at the end of the day. It also edged higher against the Swiss franc to 1.6575 from 1.6560 while remaining little changed against the yen. In late trading in New York, the dollar was quoted at 1.8295 DM and to 1.6545 Swiss francs.

Gold ended lower, quoted at $299.00-$299.75 an ounce in late London trading, down from $301.85 at the afternoon fixing and $300.25 at the morning fixing.

NYSE Rises to Year's Best Level

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (Reuters) — Rising U.S. interest rates gave the New York Stock Exchange a lift today and prices rose to a 10-month high in the heaviest trading this year.

The Federal Reserve apparently tightened credit slightly and Chase Manhattan and some other major banks raised their prime rates a quarter point to 12 percent, matching the record high.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.13 to 885.84, its best level since Oct. 13, and advancing issues led declines 899 to 550.

Volume surged to 46.13 million shares, the highest since 50.45 million Nov. 1, from 40.91 million yesterday.

Analysts said the credit tightening confirmed expectations that new Fed Chairman Paul Volcker would adopt a tough monetary policy. They noted that expectation has been largely responsible for the 50-point rise in the Dow since Mr. Volcker's nomination on July 25.

"If Volcker did not tighten (apparently decided at yesterday's Federal Open Market Committee meeting), the market would have gone into the tank," one analyst said. Wall Street generally agreed tighter credit should aid the dollar and help in the fight against inflation. However, it also poses the threat of deepening the recession, which could hurt corporate earnings and stock prices later, analysts said.

Along those lines, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers Alan Greenspan warned that the recession will be more virulent than many expect, though this will not be evident until later in the year.

On the Big Board, volume leader Holiday Inns rose 1¼ to 21¾. It is holding talks on the sale of its Trailways bus unit.

Reserve Oil & Gas, in second place, added 1¼ to 25¼. Denison Mines agreed to buy Reserve for $27.50 a share, or about $525 million.

Heavily traded CIT Financial slipped 1⅛ to 53⅜ after a more than 10-point climb yesterday on news it and RCA Corp. resumed merger talks. RCA added ½ to 25½ in active trading.

Sterndent Corp. rose 1⅛ to 23. It rejected revised merger terms from Cooper Labs and said it would consider partial to total liquidation.

West Point-Pepperell lost one to 36½. It bought back 500,000 of its common held by Gulf & Western.

Computer stocks were strong with IBM, Texas Instruments and Digital Equipment gaining.

Superior Oil surged 19 to 469 on top of a 16-point rise yesterday on news it will split its stock five for one.

American Stock Exchange price soared with the index rising 3.89 to a record high 208.11.

Markets Closed

All financial markets were closed Wednesday in Belgium, France and Italy for Assumption day.

By Hoarding, 'Survival' Preparations

Some in U.S. Preparing for 'Bad Times'

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — U.S. pollsters say gloom over the economy's future is thick these days. So much so in light of steep inflation, the recent gas lines and spot shortages of food caused by the truckers' strike, that pollsters say some people undoubtedly have undertaken precautionary buying and investing of the sort that doomsayers might approve. Others are hoarding. Some are making "survival" preparations.

Pollsters note widespread fear that the recession will not be the "relatively mild and short-lived" one recently predicted publicly by President Carter's Council of Economic Advisers. In June, for example, the Gallup organization said that 66 percent of the U.S. public expected "bad times" for the next 12 months and that 59 percent anticipated them for the next five years. "Those are the kind of results you usually get far into a recession, not at the beginning of one," says Jay Schmiedeskamp, Gallup's director of economic services.

Pollsters say most people are doing what they usually do in times of economic difficulty: reducing expenditures and trying to squirrel away a few dollars.

Hoarding Happening

Others are going further. There is ample evidence that some hoarding already has begun. For instance, first-half sales of home freezers rose almost 10 percent, while sales of almost all other major kitchen appliances fell, according to the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers. "That's the son of pattern you only see in a downturn when food prices are rising," a spokesman for the trade group says.

Sales of gasoline-storage tanks to individuals apparently are rising all across the country and even firewood is said to be hard to get in some places.

Not only have sales of gold and silver increased sharply, but profiles of the buyers have changed, experts say. "Until about two years ago, precious metals were traded mostly by professional traders," says Roger Stock, director of commodities options trading for Shearson Loeb Rhoades. "Since then, we've been getting more and more orders from small investors. They'll order maybe 10 or 15 Krugerrands and they'll want to hold them themselves. That's an indication that they are fearful about what might be ahead."

But this is tame stuff compared with what a few forecasters are advocating, though.

Foremost among them is Howard J. Ruff, a former actor, singer and stockbroker who went through bankruptcy with a franchised speed-reading school before turning to writing several years ago.

Mr. Ruff's newsletter, Ruff Times, claims some 90,000 subscribers, his recent book, "How to Prosper During the Coming Bad Years," is a best-seller and he is host of television talk show.

Mr. Ruff predicts an inflationary depression much like the one that devastated Germany in the 1920s. He expects the current recession to be "deep but short," to be followed by an apparent rebound and, beginning in 1981, by "runaway" inflation. He then foresees formal price controls; shortages so bad that necessities will be rationed; riots and the breakdown of utilities and municipal services in big cities; and a collapse of the currency and its replacement with a harder economy. Eventually, Mr. Ruff says, a new, gold-backed currency will be issued, but by then "it will be too late for anyone who didn't prepare beforehand."

Preparing for the crisis, Mr. Ruff believes, involves laying away a year's supply of food — and the food should be dehydrated, not frozen. "Frozen food won't do you much good when the electricity goes off," he says. He also urges stocking up on water-purification devices, stout clothing, tools, spare

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 8)

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Tube Investments

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	606.2	545.5
Profits	22.20	30.00
Per Share	0.302	0.392

Unilever

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2,748.	2,486.
Profits	88.6	83.8
Per Share	0.2267	0.2256
First Half	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	5,333.	4,777.
Profits	143.3	129.4
Per Share	0.3858	0.3484

Japan

Pioneer Electronic

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	53,640.	48,910.
Profits	4,110.	3,640.
Per Share	96.0	84.0

United States

Beneficial

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Profits	0.50	0.34
Per share	0.25	0.17
First Half	**1979**	**1978**
Profits	1.11	0.93
Per share	0.55	0.47

Carnation

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	660.3	605.5
Profits	30.63	N.A.
Per Share	0.82	0.80
First Half	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	1,330.	1,230.
Profits	69.04	59.92
Per Share	1.85	1.61

ilippine Economy in Trouble

A, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — months after the Philipmpleted an innovative program outlined by the nal Monetary Fund to he country's economic economy is back in trou-

ntry is running a heavy payments deficit, as it 75 when it accepted the known as the Extendedility. Inflation, which the at now is projecting at 20 r the year, is triple the Growth is slowing.

er, a confidential IMF concludes that, during year program, the Philipsed virtually all the ecoals that government and ials had set for the coun-

MF does not feel this program was a failure. Ins tead, that current probming from new oil-price and other international ies this year, would have h worse if the nation had rtaken the special pro-

ended-fund facility, creat- was designed to permit to step in on more than a asis to help a developing rtout its economic probre they reach crisis proor cause a default on the ternational loans.

The Philippine facility was initiated in 1976 because of a budding crisis that was rooted in its heavy international debt, a currency crisis and political rioting of six years earlier.

In 1970, the Philippines had asked the IMF for a one-year standby loan facility, which was renewed in the following years. The peso, which had been devalued by nearly 40 percent in 1970, continued to slide, but the payments balance improved.

In 1975, however, the price of sugar collapsed, taking a large chunk from the country's export earnings. The trade deficit widened as the full impact of the 1973 oil-price increases was felt by the economy.

Extensive Goals

Under the facility's terms, the country was allowed to borrow a total of 217 million special drawing rights (about $167 million) over three years through 1978. That was roughly double the borrowings in similar periods under the previous arrangements.

As usual, though, in exchange for their better credit terms, the IMF imposed extensive economic requirements and goals. These spelled out in detail the changes that both the IMF and Philippine officials wanted to achieve. The two most basic goals were to keep inflation at 7 percent annually and to have inflation-adjusted economic growth of at least 7 percent. In addition, the balance of payments was to be brought into equilibrium by 1978.

In connection with this, the largest part of the payments balance — the current-account deficit — was to be kept in check. The goal was to reduce by a third the ratio of the current-account deficit to gross national product, the nation's output of goods and services.

The government was expected to achieve the planned restructuring by increasing its own investment and concentrating funds in priority

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

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PUTNAM INTERNATIONAL FUND

Société Anonyme
Siège Social: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
R.C. Luxembourg n° B 11.197

Notice is hereby given that the

Annual General Meeting

of the company will be held at the offices of the Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on August 27th, 1979 at 3.00 p.m.

Agenda

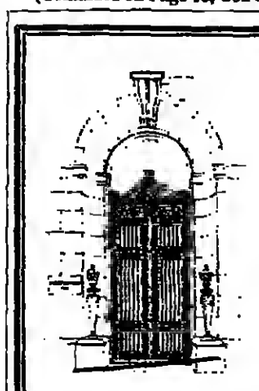
1. Receipt of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the profit and loss account.
3. Distribution of a dividend.
4. Discharge of the directors and the statutory auditor and remuneration of the directors for the period ended May 31, 1979.
5. Statutory elections of directors and an auditor.
6. Renewal for a further period of five (5) years of the authority granted to the board of directors to issue additional shares.
7. Miscellaneous.

In order to take valid decisions on item 6 of the agenda, a quorum of at least 50% of the outstanding shares is required and resolutions must be taken at a 2/3 majority of the shares present or represented.

In order to attend the meeting on August 27th, 1979 the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their share certificates five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund or at a bank.

A shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the above Meeting may appoint a proxy to vote on his behalf and such proxy need not be a Member of the Company.

Putnam International Fund
The Board of Directors



HARRY WINSTON

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EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

August 6 to August 31
from 7 p.m.

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Telephone: 01-606 8651

General Manager, Branch: Hans-Henning Erdmann

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
29½	17¾	ACF	2.24	5.8	7	163	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛	
15⅛	8⅝	AMF	1.24	6.9	7	247	18½	17⅞	18	+ ⅛	
13	8⅝	AMI Intl	.28	1.5	7	442	18⅝	17½	18⅛	+ ⅜	
33¾	23¾	APL	1	8.9	112	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ½		
21⅝	15¾	ASA	1.40	5.5	186	25½	25¼	25¼			
17	8½	ATO	.48	4.1	5	127	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½	
17	8½	AVX	.30	1.2	12	79	41¼	40½	40½	—1¼	
29½	18⅝	AbbtLb	1	2.7	14	973	37⅝	35⅞	37⅝	+1⅛	
16½	9¾	AcmeC	1.20	5.5	5	30	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜	
3⅝	1⅝	AdmDa	.04	.9	6	17	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛	
18⅝	10¾	AdaEx	1.28e	11.		16	12¼	12⅛	12⅛		
3⅞	2⅝	AdmMl	.20e	2.9	6	x60	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛		
28⅝	18¾	AetnLf	s1.90	5.0	5	1257	u36¼	34½	36⅛	+1⅜	
57	40	AetnLf	pf 2	2.5		1	u80	80	80	+5	
17⅝	10⅝	Ahmans	1.20	4.5	5	37	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛	
2	1	Aileen				29	2½	2½	2½		
23⅝	13⅝	AirPrd	.60	1.6	11	528	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛	
15¼	8⅞	AirbFrt	1.20	5.1	10	91	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅞	
11⅛	4⅝	Akzona	.80	6.3	7	84	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛	
7⅝	4¼	AlaP	dpf.87	11.		330	8¼	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛	
78	60	AlaP	pf 9	11.		±50	82	82	82	+ ¾	
72	60	AlaP	pf 8.16	11.		±10	74	74	74	+1	
71⅝	60	AlaP	pf 8.28	11.		±20	74	74	74	+ ½	
13⅝	4⅝	Alasco	1.40	9.2	9	7	15¼	15¼	15¼		
13½	4⅝	Alaskin	.60	2.8	22	221	24⅝	24	24	— ¼	
22½	8⅝	Albany	1	2.3	11	45	42⅝	40¾	42⅝	+1⅝	
6⅛	4⅝	Alberto	.36	4.3	18	43	8⅝	0	8⅝	+ ⅜	
21	10	Albrtsn	1.20	2.8	8	13	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛	
30⅝	16¾	AlcanA	2	5.5	4	1187	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛	
22¾	16⅝	AlcoStd	1.40	4.5	6	61	u31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛	
5¼	1⅝	Alexdr	.40	5.1	6	191	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛	
18½	12⅝	AllgCp	1	3.2	9	103	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+1⅜	
25¾	16⅝	AlgCp	pf2.86	10.		119	28½	28⅛	28⅛		
6½	2⅝	AlgAir			5	2018	10½	9⅞	10½	+ ⅛	
18	8	AlgAir	pf1.87	7.7		17	24⅛	23½	24½	+1⅛	
13⅝	4⅝	AlgLud	1.28	5.7	5	102	23⅝	22	22⅝		
38	26	AlgLd	pf 3	7.8		12	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ⅛	
31⅝	21	AlgLd	pf2.19	9.6		80	22⅝	22¼	22¼		
15¼	8⅝	AlgPw	1.76	9.9	7	159	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝		
14⅝	14⅛	AlenGp	s 1	6.6	6	67	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛	
28⅝	20⅝	Allergan	.60	1.9	12	87	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛	
5⅝	2⅞	AllidCh	2	5.2	8	619	38¼	37½	38⅛	+ ½	
12⅝	9⅝	AlldMnl	.86	6.6	7	36	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛		
17⅝	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	2.7	13	26	u22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛	
28⅝	20⅝	AlldStr	1.60	6.1	6	40	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛	
39⅝	27¾	AllisCh	1.80	4.0	6	93	37⅞	37	37⅛	+ ¼	
21⅝	11⅝	AllrAu	.64b	3.6	10	103	u17⅞	17½	17⅞		
21⅝	14½	AlphPr	.72a	3.7	8	18	19⅝	19¼	19¼		
65¼	43⅝	Alcoa	2.80	4.9	5	1343	u57⅞	54½	57⅛	+2⅝	
22¾	13⅛	AmlSug	1	4.9	0	8	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛	
11⅛	36½	Amax s	1.80	4.7	0	423	38⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅜	
65¼	41	Amax	pf 3	5.7		7	52⅞	52¼	52¼	— ⅛	
52¾	14	Amcord	1.40	4.4	8	324	31⅞	30¾	31⅛	+1½	
25⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.5	6	34	23⅞	23¾	23⅞		
38⅝	23¼	AHess	1.40	3.4	6	1407	41¾	40⅞	41⅝	+ ⅛	
107⅝	56	AHes	pfC3.50	3.6		110	91¾	89¾	91¾	+ ⅛	
19⅝	10⅝	AmAir	.40	2.9	2	764	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½	
9¼	4	AmAir	wt			156	5⅝	5¼	5⅝		
22⅝	18¾	AlAir	pf 2.18	11.		45	19¼	19	19¼	+ ½	
20½	12⅝	AmBakr	1.20b	8.5	6	111	14½	14	14½	— ⅛	
67	45½	ABrnds	5	7.5	7	199	67	66½	66½	+ ½	
33½	30⅝	ABrd	pf2.75	8.5		65	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛	
35⅛	28⅝	ABrd	pf2.67	7.7		98	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛	
47¼	32⅝	ABdcst	1.20	2.6	9	462	46⅝	46¼	46⅝		
20	13⅛	ABtCM	.70	4.4	8	14	16	15½	16	+ ½	
13	24½	AmCon	2.80	7.2	6	167	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛	
22¼	19¼	ACon	pf1.75	8.6		4	20½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛	
6⅝	2⅝	ACentry				257	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛	
37⅝	23⅝	ACyan	1.60	6.0	8	761	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛	
14½	8⅝	AmDist				13	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛	
26	19⅝	ADT	1.08	4.8	9	72	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛	
24⅛	19⅝	AEIPw	2.16	11.	9	472	38⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛	
39½	27¾	AmExp	1.80	5.1	8	965	36⅝	35¾	36	— ⅞	
15⅝	8¾	AFamil	.60b	4.7	6	113	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛	
23⅝	19	AGIBd	2e	9.4		17	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛	
20	15½	AGnCv	1.44	2.6	6	272	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝		
28	22¾	AGnIns	1	3.9	29	46½	45⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛	
44⅝	29	AGin	pfB.80	3.2	9	10	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛	
16⅝	9⅞	AHerIILJ	.48	3.9	10	6	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ½	
32⅝	12	AmHoist	1	5.6	6	121	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛	
32⅝	24⅛	AHome	1.50	5.2	12	1592	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ½	
33⅝	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.4	12	554	33	32¼	33		
13⅛	7⅝	AmInvt	.40	4.0	7	1176	10⅝	9⅞	10	+ ⅛	
35⅝	18	AMI	.60	2.4	11	204	32⅞	31⅞	32⅝	+1	
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs			3	2363	7⅝	7½	7⅝		
47	36	ANatR	3.20	7.2	9	152	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅛	
30¾	24⅛	AmFl	n.60a	1.9	6	84	u30¼	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛	
16½	11⅝	AShip	.80a	4.8	53	130	u16¾	15⅞	16½	+ ⅜	
56	39	AStand	3	5.4	7	86	u56¼	54¾	56	+ ⅛	
9⅝	6	ASterl	.32	2.9	9	173	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛	
31	23½	AmStr	.80	2.6	4	140	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ½	
30¾	26	AmStr	wi			332	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛	
59⅝	58⅝	AmStr	pf wi		5	8.6	7 4469	58⅝	57⅞	58⅝	+ ¼
64⅝	56⅞	ATT	5	6.6		20	61	60¾	61	+ ⅛	
67⅝	59¼	ATT	pf 4	7.8		277	46⅛	46¼	46½		
49⅝	43⅝	ATT	pf 3.64	7.8		5	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼	
50¾	44⅞	ATT	pf 3.74	7.8		5	48	48	48		
14⅝	18¼	AWstWk	.92	6.3	5	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
18¼	14⅛	AWat	pfI.43	7.8		x30	18¼	18¼	18¼		
13⅝	11¼	AWat	pfI.25	11.		x219	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝		
14⅝	11¾	AWd	Sofl.25	10.		x20	12	12	12	— ¼	
21	15½	Ameron	1	5.1	6	5	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛	
16⅝	9½	AmesD	.40b	4.3	10	84	u42	40¾	42	+1⅛	
41⅝	27¼	Ametek	1.80	4.3	10	103	u27⅞	27½	27⅞		
23½	15⅝	AmfIac	1.20	5.5	5	72	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛	
38⅝	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.0	13	253	38¾	37⅞	38½	+ ⅜	
23⅝	13¾	Ampco	.60	2.6	8	34	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛	
19⅝	10⅝	Ampex	.05e	.3	12	1132	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅞	
7⅝	2⅝	AmrepCp			8	74	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
23½	14⅝	Amstor	1.25	7.1	8	174	19⅝	19	19⅛		
7⅝	6⅝	Amsl	pf .60	9.9		9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛	
45	29¼	Amsted	2	4.9	7	254	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼	
19¼	14⅝	Analog	5		15	52	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛	
18⅝	16	Anchor	s1.20	6.9	5	71	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜	
26	18⅝	AnCtcr	1.12	4.9	8	49	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜	
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.34	4.7	7	234	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛	
18⅝	8⅛	Anixter	.40	2.3	8	95	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜	
26⅝	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.6	10	105	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛	
23½	7½	ApldDtr			8	222	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛	
11½	5½	ApplMg			9	46	18	9¾	18		
27⅝	17½	Arcolo	1.12	4.1	7	47	27½	26⅝	27	— ¼	
34½	28¾	Arcol	pf 2	5.9		1	34	34	34	— ½	
30½	25	Arcol	pf2.16	7.0		10	u21	20¾	21	+1⅛	
24⅛	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.3	14	48	0	7⅝	8	+ ⅛	
11¾	6	ArctEn	.10e	1.0	7	237	19¾	19½	19⅝		
21⅞	18¼	ArizPS	2	9.9	z	180	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	—1⅝	
117½	104½	ArizPst	10.70	9.9		2	9½	9½	9½		
18½	8⅝	ArkBst	.60b	6.3	20	9	9½	9½	9½		
45	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	4.9	10	242	u45¼	44⅝	45½	+ ½	
5¼	1⅛	ArtenRty				477	3	2⅝	3		
9¼	5¼	Armada			8	125	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅞	
23½	17	Armco	1.50	6.4	5	194	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½	
30⅝	25⅝	Arm	pf 2.10	6.9	29	30¼	30	30	30⅛	+ ¼	
23⅝	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10	5.9	8	127	19⅝	22⅛	23½	+1⅜	
28	22¾	ACnIns	1	5.1	5	187	24½	24	24⅛		
44⅝	29	AGin	pfB.80	3.9		29	46½	45⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛	
16⅝	9⅞	AHerIILJ	.48	3.2	9	10	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛	
32⅝	12	AmHoist	1	5.6	6	121	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛	
33⅝	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.4	12	554	33	32¼	33		
13⅝	7⅝	AmInvt	.40	4.0	7	1176	10⅝	9⅞	10	+ ⅛	
35⅝	18	AMI	.60	2.4	11	204	32⅞	31⅞	32⅝	+1	
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs			3	2363	7⅝	7½	7⅝		
47	36	ANatR	3.20	7.2	9	152	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅛	
30¾	24⅛	AmFl	n.60a	1.9	6	84	u30¼	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛	
16½	11⅝	AShip	.80a	4.8	53	130	u16¾	15⅞	16½	+ ⅜	
56	39	AStand	3	5.4	7	86	u56¼	54¾	56	+ ⅛	
9⅝	6	ASterl	.32	2.9	9	173	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛	
31	23½	AmStr	.80	2.6	4	140	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ½	
30¾	26	AmStr	wi			332	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛	
59⅝	58⅝	AmStr	pf wi		5	8.6	7 4469	58⅝	57⅞	58⅝	+ ¼
64⅝	56⅞	ATT	5	6.6		20	61	60¾	61	+ ⅛	
67⅝	59¼	ATT	pf 4	7.8		277	46⅛	46¼	46½		
49⅝	43⅝	ATT	pf 3.64	7.8		5	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼	
50¾	44⅞	ATT	pf 3.74	7.8		5	48	48	48		
14⅝	18¼	AWstWk	.92	6.3	5	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
18¼	14⅛	AWat	pfI.43	7.8		x30	18¼	18¼	18¼		
13⅝	11¼	AWat	pfI.25	11.		x219	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝		
14⅝	11¾	AWd	Sofl.25	10.		220	12	12	12	— ¼	
21	15½	Ameron	1	5.1	6	5	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛	
16⅝	9½	AmesD	.40b	4.3	10	84	u42	40¾	42	+1⅛	
41⅝	27¼	Ametek	1.80	4.3	10	103	u27⅞	27½	27⅞		
23½	15⅝	AmfIac	1.20	5.5	5	72	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛	
38⅝	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.0	13	253	38¾	37⅞	38½	+ ⅜	
23⅝	13¾	Ampco	.60	2.6	8	34	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛	
19⅝	10⅝	Ampex	.05e	.3	12	1132	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅞	
7⅝	2⅝	AmrepCp			8	74	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
23½	14⅝	Amstor	1.25	7.1	8	174	19⅝	19	19⅛		
7⅝	6⅝	Amsl	pf .60	9.9		9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛	
45	29¼	Amsted	2	4.9	7	254	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛	
19¼	14⅝	Analog	5		15	52	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛	
18⅝	16	Anchor	s1.20	6.9	5	71	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜	
26	18⅝	AnCtcr	1.12	4.9	8	49	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜	
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.34	4.7	7	234	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛	
18⅝	8⅛	Anixter	.40	2.3	8	95	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜	
26⅝	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.6	10	105	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛	
23½	7½	ApldDtr			8	222	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛	
11½	5½	ApplMg			9	46	18	9¾	18		
27⅝	17½	Arcolo	1.12	4.1	7	47	27½	26⅝	27	— ¼	
34½	28¾	Arcol	pf 2	5.9		1	34	34	34	— ½	
30½	25	Arcol	pf2.16	7.0		10	u21	20¾	21	+1⅛	
24⅛	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.3	14	48	0	7⅝	8	+ ⅛	
11¾	6	ArctEn	.10e	1.0	7	237	19¾	19½	19⅝		
21⅞	18¼	ArizPS	2	9.9	z	180	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	—1⅝	
117½	104½	ArizPst	10.70	9.9		2	9½	9½	9½		
18½	8⅝	ArkBst	.60b	6.3	20	9	9½	9½	9½		
45	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	4.9	10	242	u45¼	44⅝	45½	+ ½	
5¼	1⅛	ArtenRty				477	3	2⅝	3		
9¼	5¼	Armada			8	125	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅞	
23½	17	Armco	1.50	6.4	5	194	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½	
30⅝	25⅝	Arm	pf 2.10	6.9	29	30¼	30	30	30⅛	+ ¼	
23⅝	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10	5.9	8	127	19⅝	22⅛	23½	+1⅜	
28	22¾	ACnIns	1	5.1	5	187	24½	24	24⅛		
44⅝	29	AGin	pfB.80	3.9	29	46½	45⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛	
16⅝	9⅞	AHerIILJ	.48	3.2	9	10	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛	
32⅝	12	AmHoist	1	5.6	6	121	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛	
33⅝	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.4	12	554	33	32¼	33		
13⅝	7⅝	AmInvt	.40	4.0	7	1176	10⅝	9⅞	10	+ ⅛	
35⅝	18	AMI	.60	2.4	11	204	32⅞	31⅞	32⅝	+1	
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs			3	2363	7⅝	7½	7⅝		
47	36	ANatR	3.20	7.2	9	152	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅛	
30¾	24⅛	AmFl	n.60a	1.9	6	84	u30¼	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛	
16½	11⅝	AShip	.80a	4.8	53	130	u16¾	15⅞	16½	+ ⅜	
56	39	AStand	3	5.4	7	86	u56¼	54¾	56	+ ⅛	
9⅝	6	ASterl	.32	2.9	9	173	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛	
31	23½	AmStr	.80	2.6	4	140	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ½	
30¾	26	AmStr	wi			332	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛	
59⅝	58⅝	AmStr	pf wi		5	8.6	7 4469	58⅝	57⅞	58⅝	+ ¼
64⅝	56⅞	ATT	5	6.6		20	61	60¾	61	+ ⅛	
67⅝	59¼	ATT	pf 4	7.8		277	46⅛	46¼	46½		
49⅝	43⅝	ATT	pf 3.64	7.8		5	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼	
50¾	44⅞	ATT	pf 3.74	7.8		5	48	48	48		
14⅝	18¼	AWstWk	.92	6.3	5	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
18¼	14⅛	AWat	pfI.43	7.8		x30	18¼	18¼	18¼		
13⅝	11¼	AWat	pfI.25	11.		x219	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝		
14⅝	11¾	AWd	Sofl.25	10.		220	12	12	12	— ¼	
21	15½	Ameron	1	5.1	6	5	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛	
16⅝	9½	AmesD	.40b	4.3	10	84	u42	40¾	42	+1⅛	
41⅝	27¼	Ametek	1.80	4.3	10	103	u27⅞	27½	27⅞		
23½	15⅝	AmfIac	1.20	5.5	5	72	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛	
38⅝	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.0	13	253	38¾	37⅞	38½	+ ⅜	
23⅝	13¾	Ampco	.60	2.6	8	34	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛	
19⅝	10⅝	Ampex	.05e	.3	12	1132	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅞	
7⅝	2⅝	AmrepCp			8	74	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
23½	14⅝	Amstor	1.25	7.1	8	174	19⅝	19	19⅛		
7⅝	6⅝	Amsl	pf .60	9.9		9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛	
45	29¼	Amsted	2	4.9	7	254	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛	
19¼	14⅝	Analog	5		15	52	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛	
18⅝	16	Anchor	s1.20	6.9	5	71	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜	
26	18⅝	AnCtcr	1.12	4.9	8	49	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜	
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.34	4.7	7	234	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛	
18⅝	8⅛	Anixter	.40	2.3	8	95	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜	
26⅝	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.6	10	105	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛	
23½	7½	ApldDtr			8	222	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛	
11½	5½	ApplMg			9	46	18	9¾	18		
27⅝	17½	Arcolo	1.12	4.1	7	47	27½	26⅝	27	— ¼	
34½	28¾	Arcol	pf 2	5.9		1	34	34	34	— ½	
30½	25	Arcol	pf2.16	7.0		10	u21	20¾	21	+1⅛	
24⅛	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.3	14	48	0	7⅝	8	+ ⅛	
11¾	6	ArctEn	.10e	1.0	7	237	19¾	19½	19⅝		
21⅞	18¼	ArizPS	2	9.9	z	180	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	—1⅝	
117½	104½	ArizPst	10.70	9.9		2	9½	9½	9½		
18½	8⅝	ArkBst	.60b	6.3	20	9	9½	9½	9½		
45	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	4.9	10	242	u45¼	44⅝	45½	+ ½	
5¼	1⅛	ArtenRty				477	3	2⅝	3		
9¼	5¼	Armada			8	125	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅞	
23½	17	Armco	1.50	6.4	5	194	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½	
30⅝	25⅝	Arm	pf 2.10	6.9	29	30¼	30	30	30⅛	+ ¼	
23⅝	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10	5.9	8	127	19⅝	22⅛	23½	+1⅜	
28	22¾	ACnIns	1	5.1	5	187	24½	24	24⅛		
44⅝	29	AGin	pfB.80	3.9	29	46½	45⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛	
16⅝	9⅞	AHerIILJ	.48	3.2	9	10	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛	
32⅝	12	AmHoist	1	5.6	6	121	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛	
33⅝	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.4	12	554	33	32¼	33		
13⅝	7⅝	AmInvt	.40	4.0	7	1176	10⅝	9⅞	10	+ ⅛	
35⅝	18	AMI	.60	2.4	11	204	32⅞	31⅞	32⅝	+1	
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs			3	2363	7⅝	7½	7⅝		
47	36	ANatR	3.20	7.2	9	152	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅛	
30¾	24⅛	AmFl	n.60a	1.9	6	84	u30¼	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛	
16½	11⅝	AShip	.80a	4.8	53	130	u16¾	15⅞	16½	+ ⅜	
56	39	AStand	3	5.4	7

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
84	69	PhilE pf7.75	11		z20	72¼	72¼	72¼	—	¼
29¾	19¾	PhilSub 1.10	.32	9	882	u29¾	29¾	29¾	+	⅛
38	37⅛	PhilMr pf2.25	3.3	18	1855	38	37⅞	37¾	+	⅛
8½	3¾	Philind .28	.4	3	465	.6%	4⅝	5⅛	+	⅛
13⅞	8⅞	Philind pf 1	9.8		2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+	¼
48¾	25⅞	PhilPet 1.40	3.7	7	1534	38½	38	4½	8⅛	
18	9¼	PhilVH .68	4.5	6	31	13¾	13¼	13¼	—	⅜
34½	18⅛	PhelDAvt .24	1.9	4	209	13	12¾	12¾		
19⅞	15⅞	PieNG 1.56a	8.1	9	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞		
13⅛	4	Pier 7 .18a			1.2	7	58	12¾		1
1	2		¾							
47⅞	32	Pillsbry 1.52	4.8	8	202	38	37½	38	+	⅜
43⅛	24⅛	Pioneer 1.92	4.6	9	89	42⅛	41¼	42⅛	—	½
28⅞	21⅞	PitnyB 1.20	4.3	0	266	25½	27⅞	28⅞		
21⅛	28	PitnB pf2.12	8.9		73	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	—	½
26⅞sec		PittStn 1.20	5.2	16	773	23⅛	22¾	23	—	¼
10⅞	5	PlanRsc		9	288	6⅞	6½	6⅞		
23½	14½	Planirn .16	.8	15	220	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+	⅛
32⅞	18⅛	Playboy .12	.7	21	33	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞		
28⅛	18⅞	Plessey 1e	4.1	9	64	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞		
30⅞	17	Pneumo 1	4.6	9	104	25¼	24⅞	25	+1	
12⅞	13⅞	PogoPd .200	1.3	18	421	15⅞	15	15⅛	+	⅜
60⅛	26⅞	Polaroid 1	3.3	9	723	30⅞	29⅞	30¼	—	⅛
38½	14⅞	Pndrsc .40	2.7	6	346	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	+	½
26	21½	PopTel 1.16	3.8	5	15	33½	33	33½	+	⅜
21⅞	13	Portec .80b	3.9	10	97	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+	¼
19⅞	16⅞	PortGE 1.70	10.1	11	108	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞		
27⅞	25½	PorG pf2.60	11.		4	24⅞	24½	24⅞		
30⅞	27½	Pottch 1.16	3.4	7	51	34⅞	34¼	34¼	—	⅜
15⅞	13⅞	PotmEl 1.34	9.7	0	138	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞		
42½	35	PotEl pf2.44	6.4		1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—	¼
52	44¼	PotEl pf4.50	9.6		z50	47	47	47	—	½
47	39	PotEl pf4.04	9.5		z550	42½	42½	42½		
23⅞	21⅞	Premier .64	1.9	11	13	u33¾	23½	33¼	+	½
19	14⅞	PrimeC s			20	758	u19½	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
92	72⅞	ProctG 3.40	4.3	11	340	79		77¼	78⅞	+1⅜
18⅞	9⅞	ProRsh s.44	2.8	0	3	15¼	15⅞	15⅞		
28	18⅞	Profer .50a	2.1	7	.20	24	23⅞	24		
18⅛	15¼	PSvCol 1.60			9.90	16½	16	16½	+	⅛
24⅞	20⅞	PSCol pf2.10	9.4		3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—	½
27⅞	24	PStnd .2.32	9.3	7	391	25¼	24⅞	25	—	¼
39½	35⅛	PSInt2 3.50	9.9		z100	35½	35½	35½	+	⅜
13¼	18⅞	PSIn pf 1.80	9.2		z300	11¼	11⅞	11⅞	—	⅛
22½	17⅞	PSvNH 2.13	11.	6	148	18¼	18⅛	18⅞		
28⅞	24⅛	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z500	25	24½	25	+	½
12⅞	9⅞	PSvNH 1.92	9.4	8	46	20⅞	20⅞	20½	+	½
24¼	20	PSvEG 2.20	10.	5	9	22	21⅞	22		
48	39⅞	PSEG pf4.08	9.8		z500	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+	¼
50½	46½	PSEG pf5.05	9.6		z20	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	—3	
25⅛	21⅞	PSEG pf2.17	9.2		4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞		
78⅞	66	PSEG pf6.80	9.4		z630	72⅞	72½	72½	+	¼
27⅞	24⅞	PSEG pf2.43	9.4		3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—	½
91	77	PSEG pf7.70	9.1		z2500	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+	⅜
107	97	PSEG pf9.42	9.5		z880	102½	101	101	+	¼
11⅛	5½	Publick			125	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+	⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Pueblo								
4	3⅛				306	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+	½
7⅛	4¼	PR Cem			6	1	5	5		5
18⅛	15⅞	PgSPL 1.64	9.7	8	44	17	16⅞	16⅞	—	⅛
48	29⅛	Pullmn 1.60	4.1	0	1515	40⅛	39	39⅞	—1½	
20⅛	14⅞	Purex 1.16	6.4	0	89	18½	18¼	18¼	—	¼
9⅞	1	PurlnFd			76	8⅞	8½	8⅞		
30⅛	22⅛	Purolt 1.32	4.3	8	25	30½	30⅛	30½	—	½
27⅞	21¼	QuakO 1.20	4.6	7	159	26⅛	25⅞	26	—	½
118	104	QuakO pf7.56	6.8		z3160	108¼	108	108¼	+	1⅛
20⅛	12⅞	Quak IO 1	5.4	9	284	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	—	⅜
33	15⅞	Quanex s 1			3		3.7	9	16	
12	2	7	2		6		⅞	13	1	⅛
12½	4⅞	Questor .20	2.9	13	34	7	6⅞	7		
27	19	QuestrpfA 3	9.9		1		20⅛	20⅛	—	⅜
—	—	R—R—R	—	2	7					
2	5	½								
43	27	RCApf 3.50	9.0		1.60	6.3	2	2784	25⅞	
2	4	¾	2	5	½	+			¼	
43	37	RCAnt 3.50	9.0		.280	39	39	39		
74	52½	RCA 6724	7.0		32	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+	⅛
12⅞	9⅞	RLC s .44	3.5	6	672	u12½	12½	12½	+	¼
15⅞	9½	RTE .40	5.9	6	29	10⅛	10⅛			6
15⅛	18	RalsPur .58	5.2	9	821	11⅛	18⅞	11⅛	+	¼
17	6⅛	Ramad .3	175	1.2	1064	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—	½
23	13⅞	Ranco .76	4.3	10	175	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛		
10⅛	11½	RapAm .68e	2.3	4	213	18	17⅞	18	+	⅞
63	41½	RapA pf 3	4.8		1	63	63	63	+	⅜
48⅞	24½	Raytbl 1.60b	5.5	8⅞	1920	29½	29⅛	29⅛	—	¼
27⅞	14⅞	Raymdnt 1	5.2	5	298	19½	18⅞	19⅛	—	⅜
58½	42½	Raytm 1.61	27.0	10	811	57¼	56¼	57¼	+1	
32⅞	18⅞	ReadBat .1	3.6	9	91	27½	26¼	27½	+	⅜
19¼	12⅞	RllRef 1.70e	11.	9	15	15	15	15		
7⅞	3½	Redmn .09e	1.2	7	2564	7⅞	7	7⅛	+	⅜
10⅛	7⅞	RecsCo .40	4.0	7	40	10	9⅞	10		
32⅞	23½	ReevsB 1.80	5.4	4	31	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+	½
15⅞	10⅛	RefChCh .74	5.1	11	198	14½	13⅞	14½	+1	
65	29⅞	ReinEl 1.60	2.6	13	125	63⅞	63	63½	+	½
49⅛	30½	ReiGp 1.60b	3.3	5	188	49⅞	47½	48½	+	½
74	48	ReiG pf 2.20	3.0		2	74	74	74	+2½	
27⅞	23⅞	ReiG pf 2.60	10.		1	.25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+	⅛
28⅞	25	Reilly pf2.68	9.8		7	27¼	27¼	27¼		
11⅞	5⅞	RepAir .28	2.5	5	540	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—	½
7½	1¼	RepAir wt			180	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—	⅛
29¼	11⅞	RepCp .45e	1.6	5	183	29¼	28⅞	29	—	⅛
23⅞	13⅞	RepFnS .992	4.8	4	87	23½	22⅞	22⅞	—	⅜
3	7⅛	RepMtg			5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—	¼
28½	21⅛	RepSt 1.80a	6.4	2	123	28½	28⅛	28⅛	—	⅜
29	20⅛	ResTex 1	3.4	7	30	u29⅛	28⅞	29¼	+	¼
24⅛	9	ResvOil .20	1.2	12	6963	u25⅛	25¼	25¼	+	1¼
35¼	19⅞	ReSfl pf1.75	4.7		535	u37⅞	36⅞	37	+2⅛	
32⅞	20⅞	RevcoD .80	2.9	11	0		27⅞	27⅞		
19½	11⅞	Revere			3	16	15	14⅞		
59	44½	Revlon 1.56	2.9	13	594	54	51⅞	54	+1⅜	
22½	12⅞	Rexham .60	3.6	7	55	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—	¼
20⅞	15½	Reynrd .96	5.1	6	51	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—	⅜
65	54½	Reynin 3.80	4.8	6	297	63	62⅞	62⅞		
50⅞	48⅞	Reynin pf4.10	8.1		20	50½	50½	50½		
39⅞	29⅞	ReyMtl 1.80	4.9	4	2032	36½	35⅞	36⅞	+1½	
84	62½	ReyM pf4.50	6.1		5	73½	73½	73½	+1⅞	
25⅞	16½	RichCo 1.20	6.1	5	21	19⅞	19½	19⅞		
31	19⅞	RchMer 1.20	4.6	9	407	25	24½	24⅞	+	½
21⅞	15⅞	RiegeT 1.60	8.9	6	27	18	17⅞	18	+	⅛
38⅞	23⅞	RigGrnl .80	4.1		14	u38⅞	38	38¼	+	⅜
19⅞	13⅞	RigGrpl .80	4.1		⅛	u19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+	⅜
26	16⅞	RitsAid .54	2.1	10	408	u26⅛	25½	26	+	⅛
29½	17	Robshw 1.30	6.7	7	44	19⅞	19⅞	19½		
35	22⅞	Robtsn 1.90	5.8	8	9	33	32⅞	33	+	½
12⅞	8½	Robins .40	3.9	10	144	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—	⅛
19⅞	15⅞	RochG 1.48	9.0	7	33	16⅞	16½	16½	—	⅜
20⅞	16⅞	RochT1 1.56	7.9	8	51	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+	⅛
19½	10⅛	Rockwr 1	5.4	6	35	18⅞	18½	18½	—	¼
42⅛	30⅞	Rockwl 2.60	6.1	6	x1038	u42⅞	41⅞	42⅛	+1⅜	
34	28	RkInt pf1.25	3.7	3	u26⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+1	
46⅞	30½	RohmH 2	4.5	7	233	45⅞	44⅞	44⅞	—	¼
19⅞	10	Rolrind		6	187	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞		
24⅞	16⅞	Rollins .72	3.0	11	377	23⅞	23	23⅛	+	⅜
40	28⅞	Rolm s			23	32	32⅞	31⅞		
6⅛	2½	Ronson			18	3⅛	3	3	—	⅛
11⅞	9⅞	Roper s .90	8.6	6	96	10⅛	10⅛	10½	—	⅛
21½	13⅞	Rorer .76	4.5	9	360	17	16⅞	16⅞	—	⅛
32⅛	15	Rosario .60	2.0	13	71	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞	+	⅜
28⅞	15⅞	Rowan .10	.3	13	x509	u29	28⅞	29	+	⅛
19½	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.3	37	136	14¼	14	14¼	+	¼
76⅛	57⅞	RoyID 5.06	6.8	5	58	75	74⅞	74⅞	—	¼
34⅛	27⅞	Rubbrm .92	3.5	10	52	26⅛	26½	26⅛	—	¼
12⅞	9⅞	RussTos .88	8.6	6	50	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+	⅜
23⅞	14⅞	RyanH 1	4.6	0	3	22	21⅞	21⅞	—	¼
30⅞	18⅞	RyderS 1b	4.2	7	945	24	23	24	+1⅛	
—	S—S—S	—								
10⅞	5⅞	SCA .25f	3.8	12	499	9½	9⅛	9⅛		
31⅞	16⅛	SCM 1.20	4.1	7	147	u32	30½	31⅞	+2	
24⅞	13⅞	SPSTec .50	2.1	5	166	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+	⅛
43	24⅞	Sabine .56	1.2	39	245	u45¼	43	45¼	+2⅛	
17⅞	0	Safgdln .32	1.8	14	227	u18⅞	17½	18⅞	+	⅜
46	34⅞	Safewy 2.60	6.4	7	56	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	—	⅛
15⅛	7½	SagaCp .44	4.8	6	42	9¼	9	9¼		
32⅞	21⅞	SJoMr 1.40	4.8	10	100	29⅞	28⅞	29¼	+	⅜
14	11¼	StJoLP 1.26	10.	8	14	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+	½
57	34⅞	StLSaF 2.50	4.3	0	185	u59⅞	57⅞	58⅛	+1⅛	
71⅞	10	SPaul 16	9.5		47	10½	10½	10½	—	⅛
35⅞	27⅞	StReeP 1.80	5.6	7	1582	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	+	½
6⅞	5½	Salant .40	4.5	7	16	6¼	6⅛	6⅛		
20⅞	5	Sambos			1915	0¼	7⅞	7⅞	—	⅛
16	14	SDieGs 1.44	9.8	10	113	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞		
18⅞	9⅞	SJuanR 1.05f	6.2	14	18	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+	⅜
27⅛	12⅞	Sanders .40	1.5	12	316	u27⅞	37	27¼	+	⅛
49⅞	29⅞	SFelnd 2.40	4.8	7	2381	u50⅞	48½	50	+	⅛
13½	8	SFeIn pf .90	3.8		46	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—	⅛
46½	18⅛	SFeInt .72	2.8	25	330	26	25⅞	25⅞	—	⅛
19⅞	12	SgtWel .88	5.9	7	9	15	15	15		
9⅛	4⅞	SoulRE			99	9	8⅞	9		
10	4	SouAStp			14	129	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+	⅜
12	7	SouOnD .40	3.2	9	71	12½	11⅞	12½	+	½
13⅞	9⅞	SouElP 1	8.9	4	41	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+	¼
15	11⅞	SouE A 1.34	10.		8	13¼	13	12⅞	+	¼
13⅞	11	SouE pf1.28	11.		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞		
19⅞	17⅞	SouIn .70	3.8	4	3223	18⅞	18	18½	+	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Saxon		6	184	6⅞	6¼	6¼		
6½	2⅞	Schester			15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
37⅞	27⅞	SchrPla 1.44	4¼	64	1721	34⅞	34⅛	34½		
44⅞	61½	SchrPl pf5.67	7.9		2	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛		
14¼	9	Schlitz .301		26	422	10⅛	10½	10½	—	½
51⅞	46⅞	Schlmb s1.10	1.3	19	1283	u83	80⅞	18	SC	
33½	25⅛	SciAtla s		19	93	33¼	32⅞	33½	—	¼
27¼	16	SCOA s 1	4.1	7	45	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+	½
5½	3½	ScotLad			138	5½	4⅞	5½	+	¼
26½	22	ScotPaf 1.80	6.3	6	128	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+	½
25⅞	15⅞	ScotPr .80	3.1	11	88	u25	25⅛	26	+	⅜
19⅞	13½	ScottP .92	4.9	6	576	19½	18⅞	19⅛		
16⅛	8½	Scottys .40	2.7	9	146	15	14	14⅞	—	½
24⅞	17⅛	Scovill 1.40	7.1	6	112	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—	½
10⅞	6⅞	Scrdder			20	10	u10½	10⅞		
24⅞	11⅞	SeaCo pf1.46	12.		8	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+	½
22⅞	13½	SeaCont .42	2.1	6	84	20	19⅞	19⅞	—	⅜
35⅞	23⅞	SeaBCL 2.20	7.0	5	169	32	31½	31½	—	⅛
18⅛	9½	SeaWA .40b	3.3	6	212	12½	12⅞	12⅞		
31½	23	Seafst 1.12	3.7	8	57	30½	30¼	30½	+	¼
34⅛	24⅛	Searm g1.12		11	221	29⅞	29	29⅞	—	⅛
17⅞	10½	Searv .27e	1.6	4	54	17⅞	17½	17⅞	—	¼
17⅞	15⅛	SeaLAir n.44	2.3	11	588	u18⅞	16⅞	18⅞	+2⅛	
29⅛	19⅞	SealPw 1.30	4.6	7	30	28¼	28	28		
16	10⅞	SearleG .52	2.4	11	1352	15⅞	15⅛	15¼		
25	18⅞	Sears 1.28	4.1	7	2533	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+	⅜
14⅞	5⅞	Seatrain		61	01	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛		
34⅞	26½	SecPac n1.80	5.3	6	391	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	—	¼
48¼	24⅞	Sedco .64	1.9	14	408	35	33⅞	33⅞	—	7¼
14⅞	11¼	SelgLt 1.20b	10.	6	17	11⅞	11⅞	11½	+	½
16⅛	7⅞	SvCoInr .34	3.6	5	36	9	8⅞	8⅞	—	½
15⅞	7⅞	Shakpr .52	4.4	9	35	12	11⅞	11⅞	+	½
25⅞	11½	ShakIee .74	4.2	6	251	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+	½
43	21	Shapell .15	.3	5	4	42⅞	42⅞	43⅞	+	¼
18½	8½	ShearH .48b	2.7	4	382	17½	16⅞	17½		
43⅞	30¼	ShellOil 2	5.0	7	450	40¼	40⅛	40⅞	—	⅛
23⅞	29⅞	ShellT s2.39	7.5	7	6	23		32		
13⅞	8⅞	ShellGo .70	6.7	4	76	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+	¼
26½	14⅞	ShellG pf1.25	8.3		2	16½	16½	16½		
17⅞	14	ShellG pf1.40	9.2		3	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	—	¼
28⅞	19⅞	Shrwin		19	434	u28⅞	28⅛	28⅛		
57	44	Shrw pf4.40	8.4		z420	52½	52	52½	+	2⅛
14½	12½	SierPac 1.34	9.5	7	20	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—	⅛
33½	19½	Signal 1	3.8	7	1432	23⅞	22⅞	23	+	⅛
38½	28⅞	Signode 1.22	4.8	7	39	34	33⅞	33⅞	—	¼
21½	12⅞	SimPac .32	1.4	13	238	17½	16⅞	16⅞	—	⅛
13⅞	8⅞	SimsPat .56	5.0	12	573	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞		
21	12⅞	Sinclair .40	3.3	5	1051	12⅞	u11¼	12⅞		
37⅞	30⅛	Singer pf3.50	11.	7	3	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+	⅛
17⅞	9¼	Skyline .40	3.8	18	1106	12⅞	11½	12½	+1½	
24⅞	17⅞	SmithA 1.48	7.4	2	34	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+	¼
59½	39	Smithfn 1.12	1.9	11	126	58½	58¼	58½	+	⅛
47	38⅞	SmithIn s1.44	3.1	14	1368	u48	46¼	47⅞	+1⅛	
23	14⅞	SmithTr 1	5.3	6	27	19	18⅞	19	+	¼
26	16½	Smucker 1	4.9	7	x14	20⅛	20⅛	20½		
24½	20⅞	SnapOn s.80	3.2	12	228	u24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+	⅛
10⅞	7⅞	SnoCo .16a	1.3	18	14	9	8⅞	9		
21½	16½	SoaLin 5		9	39	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+	⅜
6½	2⅞	SoAtlFn			33	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+	½
18⅞	15	SCReg 1.65	9.7	10	152	17⅞	17	17¼	+	⅜
29	24	OCrE pf2.50	9.5		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+	⅜
20⅞	14⅞	SaLerin 1.24	9.1	9	7	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—	¼
52½	26¼	Southwn .60	1.1	8	20	u52¼	52	52¼	—	¼
17	11⅛	SoBell .80	4.9	8	86	16½	16¼	16¼	—	¼
7⅞	6⅛	SoElPS s		5	3	7	6⅞	6⅞		
27⅞	22½	OCalEd 2.40	9.4	6	925	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞		
18½	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	972	13⅞	12⅞	13	+	⅛
20⅞	17⅞	SoInGE 1.52	7.7	7	52	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+	½
45½	29⅞	SoNRes 7.50	3.4	9	57	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+	¼
41	34½	SNETel 3.40	9.2	6	7	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞		
36⅞	25	SouPac 2.40	4.5	6	722	u37	36⅞	36⅞	+	⅛
58½	44⅞	SouRy 3.20	5.6	6	65	57⅞	57¼	57½	—	¼
29⅞	26⅞	SoRy pf2.42	9.4		2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞		
27⅞	18⅞	SoUnCo 1.76	6.5	8	39	27⅞	27¼	27¼	+	½
34⅞	25⅞	SouInd .84	2.7	10	181	31⅞	31⅞	31½	—	½
41	34⅞	SouBnyl s		20	28	37⅞	36⅞	37¼	+	⅛
22½	16⅞	SwEAir 1.28	1.2	5	40	22	22½	22⅞	+	⅛
29⅞	22⅞	SwBell 3.24	7.8	7	1	25	25	25	+	½
20	10⅞	SwFore .40	1.8	5	27	14	u22	19⅞	21⅞	+2½
12⅞	7⅞	SwGas n1.10	8.8	9	44	12½	12¼	12½	+	½
14⅞	13	SwPS 1.28	9.6	4	144	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—	⅛
15½	10½	Sperton .80	6.2	4	8	13½	12⅞	12⅞	—	½
29¼	15⅛	SpectPh		16	182	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+1⅜	
23½	12⅞	SperHut 1	7.1	4	17	14	13⅞	14	+	¼
51⅞	39⅞	Sperry 1.56	3.0	0	988	u51⅞	50¼	51⅞	+1	
20⅞	14	SpmgsM 1.05	6.3	5	61	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+	⅛
26⅛	19⅞	SquerD 1.50	6.2	0	95	24⅞	24	24⅞	—	½
30⅞	25½	Squibb 1.68	3.3	13	1111	31	30⅞	32⅞		
13⅞	11⅛	StaRite n.70	5.3	7	72	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+	⅜
27⅞	16⅞	StdBrd	4.0	15	84	25⅞	25	25	—	½
29⅞	23⅞	StBrnd 1.48	5.8	18	345	25⅞	26	25⅞	+	⅛
48½	40	StdBr pf3.50	7.5		z10	46½	44½	46½	—	1
34⅞	19⅛	StBPnt .64	2.4	11	118	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+	½
28½	13⅞	StdArtA .64	3.5	7

Chicago Futures

August 15 1979

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
dollars per bu.				
4.24	4.40	4.24	4.34½	+.02¾
4.44	4.53½	4.41	4.49	+.05½
4.55	4.61½	4.49	4.56½	+.06¼
4.47	4.57½	4.46	4.52½	+.03½
4.24	4.36	4.23	4.29	+.03
4.32	4.39	4.30	4.35	+.05

Sales Tues. 113.180.

Open interest Tues. 53,487; up 1,066

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
dollars per bu.				
2.81	2.84¼	2.75½	2.80¼	—.02½
2.81	2.84¾	2.76½	2.80¾	
2.91½	2.94¾	2.86	2.91½	+.01
2.96½	3.00¾	2.92¼	2.96¾	+.00¾
2.98¾	3.03	2.95½	2.99½	+.01
2.99¼	3.02½	2.96¼	3.01	+.03

Sales Tues. 244.880.

open interest Tues. 178,747, off 376

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
dollars per bu.				
7.16	7.20	7.10	7.10¼	—.08
7.15	7.20½	7.09½	7.09¾	—.07¾
7.14	7.17	7.05	7.06	—.08
7.26	7.30	7.18	7.19½	—.08½
7.40	7.42½	7.32	7.32¾	—.07¼
7.46½	7.51½	7.40	7.40½	—.00
7.52	7.57½	7.47	7.47	—.08
7.49½	7.56	7.45½	7.45½	—.09¾

Sales Tues. 163.845.

open interest Tues. 97,191, off 803

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
dollars per ton				
192.00	192.00	187.80	187.90	—4.10
192.80	192.00	189.00	189.20	—3.50
193.00	193.00	190.30	190.50	—3.10
195.00	196.00	193.20	193.60	—2.70
196.50	198.00	195.00	195.70	—2.00
200.50	200.50	197.80	198.20	—3.10
201.00	201.50	199.50	199.70	—3.30
201.50	202.00	200.50	200.50	—3.30
203.00	203.00	202.00	202.50	—3.00
203.50			204.50	—2.50

Sales Tues. 11,703.

open interest Tues. 45,194, off 241

Mon.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs				
Aug	28.55	28.70	28.15	28.30	—.15
Sep	27.70	27.80	27.20	27.22	—.36
Oct	26.90	26.95	26.35	26.37	—.40
Dec	26.30	26.35	25.80	25.82	—.41
Jan	26.30	26.30	25.80	25.80	—.37
Mar	26.30	26.35	25.85	25.85	—.40
May	26.30	26.35	25.92	25.92	—.35
Jul	26.40	26.40	25.85	25.87	—.34
Aug	26.00	26.15	25.75	25.75	—.38
Sep	25.99	26.10	25.70	25.70	—.35

Sales Tues. 14,374.

Total open interest Tues. 55,730, off 247 from Mon.

OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

Sep	1.49	1.51½	1.46¾	1.48	—.01¾
Dec	1.63	1.65	1.60½	1.61¾	—.01½
Mar	1.73	1.74	1.69	1.70½	—.01½
May	1.76½	1.78¾	1.74½	1.76¼	—.01¼
Jul	1.76	1.81	1.76	1.79¼	—.00¾

Sales Tues. 6,720.

Total open interest Tues. 5,207, up 75 from Mon.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Aug	64.15	64.45	63.15	63.90	+ .75
Oct	63.00	64.05	61.80	62.10	—1.07
Dec	65.40	66.25	63.92	64.30	—1.17
Jan	66.35	67.15	65.80	65.80	— .80
Feb	67.60	68.00	66.02	66.15	—1.37
Apr	69.90	69.95	67.90	68.17	—1.22
Jun	71.20	71.30	69.35	69.50	—1.32
Aug	69.80	69.80	68.40	68.40	—1.40
Oct	69.10	69.10	67.80	67.80	—1.30
Dec	69.50	69.80	69.00	69.80	— .00

Est. sales: 38,448; sales Tues. 31,358.

Total open interest Tues. 58,594, off 1,283 from Mon.

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Aug	82.50	82.50	81.00	81.75	+ .72
Sep	80.40	81.00	79.25	80.45	+ .40
Oct	79.20	79.65	77.62	78.02	—1.10
Nov	80.48	80.55	78.82	78.92	—1.40
Jan	83.40	83.40	81.40	81.80	—1.50
Mar	84.75	84.75	82.65	82.65	—1.50
Apr	85.00	85.00	83.00	83.00	—1.50
May	84.50	84.60	82.87	83.05	—1.32

Est. sales: 6,279; sales Tues. 6,126.

Total open interest Tues. 17,711, off 246 from Mon.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.				
Aug	36.90	37.45	36.60	37.22	+ .40
Oct	35.20	35.57	34.45	34.80	— .55
Dec	35.75	36.20	35.30	35.45	— .47
Feb	37.40	37.75	36.85	36.95	— .00
Apr	36.50	36.80	35.80	36.10	— .40
Jun	40.65	40.90	39.90	40.25	— .20
Jul	40.40	40.90	40.05	40.37	— .22
Aug	39.50	39.50	39.05	39.20	— .10
Oct	38.95	38.95	38.05	38.30	— .20

Est. sales: 7,233; sales Tues. 7,114.

Total open interest Tues. 24,958, up 520 from Mon.

PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Aug	29.00	29.25	28.80	28.92	— .07
Feb	41.10	41.20	39.70	40.15	— .97
Mar	41.45	41.65	40.35	40.70	— .92
May	42.75	42.75	41.50	42.10	— .65
Jul	44.00	44.00	42.80	43.27	— .62
Aug	42.82	43.00	41.90	41.90	— .90

Est. sales: 6,385; sales Tues. 6,170.

Total open interest Tues. 25,193, up 267 from Mon.

ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Aug	39.95	40.00	39.95	40.00	+.05
Sep	38.50	38.50	38.37	38.37	+.37
Oct	38.20	38.25	38.10	38.25	+.25
Nov	38.25	38.50	38.25	38.50	+.80
Dec	39.50	39.50	39.20	39.20	+.85
Jan	41.55			41.65	+.10
Feb	41.55			41.75	+.20
Mar	41.95			42.10	
Apr	42.30			42.50	
May	42.70				

Sales Tues. 182.

Total open interest Tues. 1,471, off 3 from Mon.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

Aug	57.50	57.70	56.60	56.75	— .25
Sep				57.50	
Oct				60.75	
Nov	62.00	62.50	62.00	62.00	+ .10
Dec				60.10	
Jan					

Est. sales: 36; sales Tues. 24.

Total open interest Tues. 403, off 8 from Mon.

PLYWOOD 76,832 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

Sep	207.00	209.10	107.00	108.90	+3.70
Nov	191.20	199.20	192.00	199.00	+2.90
Jan	195.40	196.20	197.00	199.00	+2.90
Mar	196.50	192.00	196.10	196.90	+2.10
May	191.50	191.70	192.20	192.50	+1.30
Jul	199.00	199.00	199.00	199.00	-
Sep	199.00			199.00	
Nov	199.00			199.00	
Jan	198.00				

Sales Tues. 377.

Total open interest Tues. 3,870, up 57 from Mon.

GNMA 18 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of.

					100
pct.1					
Sep	87-10	87-23	87-09	87-08	— 6
Dec	87-14	87-24	87-10	87-10	— 7
Mar	87-16	87-25	87-12	87-12	— 4
May	87-15	87-21	87-09	87-09	— 6
Jul	87-10	87-14	87-06	87-04	— 5
Sep	87-05	87-06	86-30	86-28	— 5
Dec	86-29	86-30	86-25	86-21	— 4

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jun	86-22	86-25	86-18	86-14	— 4
Sep	86-13	86-14	86-11	86-08	— 3
Dec	86-07	86-07	86-06	86-02	— 3
Mar	85-31	86-01	85-31	85-28	— 3

Sales Tues. 4,653 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 73,701, up 114 from Mon.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS ($ pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts & 32nds of pct.)

Sep	90-27	91-10	90-26	90-28	— 2
Dec	90-27	91-09	90-25	90-27	— 2
Mar	90-28	91-10	90-26	90-28	— 3
Jun	90-24	91-09	90-24	90-25	— 4
Sep	90-21	91-02	90-21	90-23	— 4
Dec	90-20	90-29	90-10	90-10	— 3
Mar	90-23	90-35	90-14	90-14	— 3
Jun	90-13	90-28	90-10	90-10	— 3
Sep	A90-06			90-06	— 3
Dec	90-07	90-02	90-01	90-02	— 3
Mar	90-01	90-01	90-00	89-31	— 3

Sales Tues. 7,766 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 43,832, off 1,635 from Mon.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)

Sep	10.86	11.05	10.84	11.04	+ .14
Dec	10.64	10.83	10.58	10.83	+ .16
Mar	10.03	10.21	9.97	10.21	+ .16
Jun	9.85	10.00	9.85	10.00	+ .20
Sep	9.30			9.45	+ .05

Sales Tues. 103 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 1,470, off 22 from Mon.

SWISS FRANC 125,000 francs; $ per franc.

Sep	0.6100	0.6163	0.6075	0.6099	—0.0009
Dec	0.6247	0.6249	0.6214	0.6244	—0.0012
Mar	0.6374	0.6376 b	0.6355 o	0.6374 b	—0.0016
June	0.6492	0.6509 o	0.6490 o	0.6509 o	—0.0016

Est. sales: 1,327; sales Tue: 2,388

Total open interest Tue: 8,328

GUILDER 125,000 guilders; $ per guilder

Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

Est. sales: N.T.; sales Tue: N.T.

Total open interest Tue: 0

FRENCH FRANC 250,000 francs; $ per franc

Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2352	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2313	Unch.

Est. sales: N.T.; sales Tue: N.T.

Total open interest Tue: 0

YEN 12.5 million yen; cents per yen.

Sep	.4636	.4638	.4623	.4632	—.0008
Dec	.4708	.4708	.4686	.4690	—.0010
Mar	.4750	.4750	.4750	.4750	—.0008

Est. sales: 839; sales Tue: 724

Total open interest Tue: 5,684

STERLING 25,000 pounds; $ per pound.

Sep	2.2370	2.2380	2.2220	2.2240	+0.0025
Dec	2.2235	2.2250	2.2095 o	2.2175 o	+0.0005
Mar	2.2120	2.2120	2.1980	2.2020	Unch.
June	2.2000	2.2000	2.1975	2.1975	Unch.

Est. sales: 2,428; sales Tue: 2,917

Total open interest Tue: 5,063

CANADIAN DOLLAR 100,000 dlrs; $ per Can.$.

Sep	0.8519	0.8529	0.8512	0.8521	—0.0003
Dec	0.8510	0.8529	0.8507	0.8520	+0.0002
Mar	0.8523	0.8523	0.8510	0.8523	—0.0001
June	0.8516	0.8530	0.8516	0.8528 o	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.8530	Unch.

Est. sales: 625; sales Tue: 1,040

Total open interest Tue: 6,955

DEUTSCHE MARK 125,000 marks; $ per mark.

Sep	0.5484	0.5493	0.5467	0.5498	—0.0003
Dec	0.5552	0.5560	0.5534	0.5557	—0.0002
Mar	0.5605	0.5615	0.5584	0.5615	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5670	Unch.

Est. sales: 1,244; sales Tue: 1,703

Total open interest Tue: 6,436

New York Futures

August 15 1979

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Nov	6.73	6.73	6.65	6.70	—0.01
Mar	9.05	9.12	8.88	8.95	—0.11
Apr	10.97	10.97	10.90	10.97	—0.03
May	13.05	13.15	12.71	12.94	—0.06

Est. sales: 580 sales Tues. 380.

Total open interest Tues. 4,078 up 76 from Mon.

COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

Sep	205.25	205.25	201.75	202.63	— 1.12
Dec	194.00	195.75	191.05	195.34	+ 2.74
Mar	187.25	189.70	184.60	188.53	+ 2.30
May	185.32	189.00	184.00	188.05	+ 2.73
Jul	184.00	186.50	182.50	185.05	+ 0.00
Sep	183.50	185.50	182.25	185.51	+ 0.76
Dec	183.75	185.00	183.00	185.00	

Est. sales: 2,085 sales Tues. 2,105.

Total open interest Tues. 11,222 up 91 from Mon.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Sep	8.85	8.85	8.74	8.80	—0.06
Oct	9.16	9.16	9.00	9.13	—0.05
Mar	10.42	10.42	10.32	10.36	—0.06
May	10.69	10.69	10.62	10.62	—0.08
Jul	10.99	10.99	10.92	10.93	—0.08
Sep	11.36	11.29	11.28	11.28	—0.10
Oct	11.59	11.59	11.48	11.48	—0.11

Est. sales: 7,800 sales Tues. 7,918.

Total open interest Tues. 45,977 up 1,063 from Mon.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 10,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Sep	132.75	132.75	129.85	129.15	—1.60
Dec	137.75	138.00	134.30	134.30	—4.16
Mar	141.00	141.75	138.30	138.30	—1.57
May	143.00	143.30	141.40	140.65	—0.17

Est. sales: 755 sales Tues. 1,097.

Total open interest Tues. 7,023 off 123 from Mon.

ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Sep	107.75	107.75	105.80	106.45	—1.10
Nov	106.85	106.85	104.10	104.60	—1.15
Jan	105.60	105.60	103.80	104.20	—1.15
Mar	106.00	106.00	104.40	105.00	—0.95
May	106.20	106.20	105.80	105.35	—1.05
Jul	107.00	107.00	105.50	105.50	—1.00

Est. sales: 400 sales Tues. 1,302.

Total open interest Tues. 7,571 off 145 from Mon.

COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Oct	64.56	64.65	61.45	64.25	—0.37
Dec	65.30	65.38	64.74	64.94	—0.36
Mar	66.40	66.55	66.08	66.25	—0.28
May	67.40	67.50	67.15	67.25	—0.10
Jul	68.60	68.60	68.25	68.35	+0.05
Dec	68.00	68.00	67.70	67.80	

Est. sales: 4,058 sales Tues. 7,844.

Total open interest Tues. 35,348 up 668 from Mon.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Sep	89.90	90.90	89.00	89.60	—0.10
Oct	90.10	90.10	90.10	89.85	
Dec	90.75	91.45	89.85	90.40	—0.15
Jan	91.50	91.35	89.50	90.45	—0.25
Mar	91.30	91.50	90.30	90.60	—0.45
May	91.50	91.00	90.20	90.65	—0.55
Jul	90.50	91.15	90.50	90.65	—0.60
Sep	90.50	91.00	91.30	90.65	—0.65
Dec	91.00	91.90	90.30	90.70	—0.65
Mar	91.55	91.55	90.50	90.70	—0.75
May	91.60	91.60	91.60	90.70	

Est. sales: 16,500 sales Tues. 19,183.

Total open interest Tues. 55,789 up 1,674 from Mon.

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

Oct	374.00	379.00	368.50	373.30	— 0.70
Jan	376.00	379.00	369.00	373.80	— 0.70
Apr	384.00	388.00	378.00	381.20	+ 1.30
Jul	390.00	396.00	387.00	388.50	+ 2.00
Oct	394.00	398.00	393.50	394.50	+ 3.00
Jan	407.00	407.00	400.00	401.80	+ 3.80

Est. sales: 3,166 sales Tues. 2,319.

Total open interest Tues. 10,777 up 101 from Mon.

N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz

Aug	914.90	915.00	914.00	911.00	— 2.00
Sep	919.00	926.00	909.00	916.00	— 1.00
Dec	945.00	952.00	932.00	940.00	+ 1.50
Jan	955.00	955.00	940.00	947.00	+ 1.90
Mar	967.00	969.00	953.50	961.00	+ 2.70
May	979.00	980.00	968.00	974.00	+ 2.90
Jul	991.00	993.00	985.00	987.50	+ 3.20
Sep	999.00	1006.5	999.00	999.90	+ 3.40
Dec	1024.0	1024.0	1020.00	1019.00	+ 3.60
Mar	1036.0	1045.5	1036.0	1038.40	+ 3.80
May	1057.5	1057.5	1057.5	1051.30	+ 3.90

Est. sales: 28,000 sales Tues. 19,311.

Total open interest Tues. 154,127 up 1,242 from Mon.

Cash Prices

August 15, 1979

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.90	1.32
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 FoDry, Phila., ton	227.34	214.76
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	95-97	77-78
Lead Spot, lb	0.53	0.22½
Copper elect., lb	88¾	67¾
Tin (Straits), lb	7.3403	6.6917
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37	38½
Silver N.Y., oz	9.164	5.619
Gold N.Y., oz	302.10	216.05

New York prices.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 15, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Holiday Inn	704,300	21¾	+1⅛
Reserve Oil	696,200	25¼	+1¼
CIT Financl	663,700	53½	—2
Kauf Broad	690,700	12¾	— ⅛
IBM s	498,000	72¼	+2
AmerT&T	446,900	59⅝	+ ¼
Uptohn Co	409,200	43¾	+ ⅛
RCA	398,400	25½	+ ¾
CaesarsWld s	370,300	23⅝	— ¼
Nat Semicn	356,200	28⅝	+2
Sterl Drug	331,700	10¼	+ ¾
SavinCp	322,300	18½	+ ⅛
Penney JC	320,900	31¾	+ ¾
ContAirLin	315,800	16¼	+ ⅛
DigitalEq	297,900	63¾	+1¾

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationwide Close
Volume (in millions)	46.13	46.00
Advanced	899	845
Volume Up (in millions)	30.11	19.61
Declined	550	650
Volume Down (in millions)	10.73	15.09
Unchanged	427	420
Total issues	1,876	1,915
New highs	174	145
New lows	4	3

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	875.43	888.23	871.50	885.84	+ 9.13
20 Trn	270.40	273.42	268.11	271.77	+ 2.19
15 Uti	106.80	109.34	106.15	108.93	+ 0.07
65 Stk	312.52	316.27	310.69	315.05	+ 2.53

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	108.64	106.75	108.25	+0.73
Industrials	120.29	118.14	119.89	+0.91
Utilities	53.02	52.39	52.81	+0.07
Finance	13.93	13.69	13.85	+0.04
Transp.	16.57	16.27	16.52	+0.13

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.00	61.11	61.68	+0.42
Industrials	68.22	67.52	68.22	+0.54
Transp.	53.42	52.85	53.42	+0.42
Utilities	39.49	39.38	39.49	+0.09
Finance	69.23	68.77	69.23	+0.33

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
August 14	152,000	375,223	913
August 13	156,680	416,325	1,248
August 10	126,790	329,883	1,013
August 9	121,322	302,806	756
August 8	150,828	344,437	1,528

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Instrum Sys	405,000	1½	+ ⅛
HouOilM	387,300	23	+2
MitchIED	229,400	29	—1
Syntex Corp	155,000	42½	+1¾
IntrCtyGs g	132,400	14½	+1⅛
ResrtIntA	130,900	48⅝	+3
LoewsTh wt	124,600	31¼	— ¼
DomePetr gs	121,900	38½	+1⅞
Cornoln	115,600	28⅞	— ½
Champ Ho	105,700	1½	

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationwide Close
Volume (in millions)	6.15	5.43
Advanced	386	323
Volume Up (in millions)	4.16	2.08
Declined	258	293
Volume Down (in millions)	1.38	1.74
Unchanged	208	235
Total issues	851	851
New highs	N.A.	37
New lows	N.A.	3

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
208.12	204.28	208.11	+3.89

Commodity Index

August 15, 1979

Moody's	1,872.10

Canadian Indexes

August 15, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	237.05	237.68
Toronto	1,608.70	1,584.30

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—174

AetnaLife s, AetnaLifpf, Alco Stand, Allied Pd, Allrgt Auto, Alcoa, AmSLFlo, AmStlplp, Am Stand, Amstek, Arcata 2.16pf, ArkLa Gas, Asarco Inc, Bache Grp, BakerInt, BldwUrd pfU, BarnesGo s, BorryWrat s, Beckman, Belden Corp, Black Deck, BlairJohn s, Boeing s, Borg Warn, Burl North, BurlNor 2.85pf, Butler Int s, Cadence Ind, Carlisle s, Champ Int, Chesele Sys, Clark Eq, Coll Ind, Coll Ind pfA, Coll Ind pfD, Comput Sci, ConnGnMtg, ContrlData, Cyclops s, Cyprus Min, DigitalEq, DoverCp, Dun Bradst, EmhrtBFS, Emsurg, ExCellO, Fairchild s, FedNat Mtg, Fidelity Fin, FinCpAm, Fst Chart, Fst IntBsh, FreeprtMin s, Fuqua Ind, GATX Cp, GATXCo pf, GCA Corp, GenAm Inv, GenCore s, GenDynams, Gen Instru, GeninstrpF, GenPart Inc, GenSignal, Genstar gs, Giant PCem, GrtLakeInt, Gulton Ind, HeathTecna, Hemisp Inc, Hershy Fds, HewlettPk s, Honeywell, HospCpA, Hought Mifl, Hughes Tool, Numona, INA Corp, Ideal Basic, ImpCpAm, Intrlake Inc, Jewel Cos, Kane Mill, KCSouInd, Kauf Broad, LamanSea, LeasePlan s, Lennar Cp, LevFd Cap, LeviStrauss, Madisn Fd, McDonnsh, Medtron, MercTex s, Middl Mtg, Mohawk Dat, Murphy Oil, NCR Corp, NL Ind, NatDetroit, Nat Distill, NtMedCre s, NatMedEnt s, Nat Steel, Nutomax, Notoma 1.60pf, NEngElcl s, Newhall Ld, NewprkRes, NICOR 1.90pf, NorNat Gas, NwstEnrgy s, NortonCo, Overhd Dr, Pac Tin, Petrolane, Phila Sub, Premier Ind, PrimeCm s, RLCCo s, RepTexCp, Reserve Oil, RsvOil 1.35pf, Rio Grande, RioGran pf, Rite Aid, Rockwel Int, Rockwl pfB, Rowan, SCM Corp, Sabine, Safeard Ind, StLouSanF, Sanders, SantaFe Ind, Schlumbrg s, ScottFor, ScottDVst, SealedAir n, Sherwn Wm, Smithkline s, SnapOnTool s, Southdsn, Sou.Pac, SowstForest, SperryCp, Suburb Pro, SunComs, SunComp pf, Sundstrd pf, SurrValue, Superior Oil, TofBridgst, Toloot Not, Tektronix, TexCom Bn, TexGosTr, TexasInd, Texas Inst, Textrn 3pf, Thiokol, Trocor s, Transco Cos, Tymshare, Un Carbide, UnEnRes, USLIFE Cp, Viacom Int, Vornado Inc, Wal Mart, War Swasey, Waste Mgmt, Watkins Jhn, WelsMdcs s

NEW LOWS—4

Insrpub Gp, NDist 4.25pf, Singer Co, TWC 2.66pf

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices August 14, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Chge
14332 Abitibi	$18⅝	18¾	18¾	— ¼
520 Acklands	$16¾	16¾	16¾	
2822 Agnico E	57	6¾	7	+ ⅛
1900 Agra Ind A	8¼	6¼	6¼	
12675 Alta Gas A	$23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
480 Algo Cent	$21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
3710 Am Barrick	$19⅝	19½	19½	
2500 Andres W A	$12¼	13	13	— ⅛
1820 Argus C pr	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
100 Asbestos	$43½	43½	43½	— ¼
5525 Atco A	$21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
5250 BP Can	$27¾	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
7586 Bank N S	$24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
1250 Baton B	$13⅝	13½	13½	
35 Beth Cop A	$19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
7950 Brakor Res	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
400 Bramalea	$18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
4675 Brenda M	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
1381 BCFP	$25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
525 BC Phone	$17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
11880 Brunswk	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
200 Budd Can	$7½	7½	7½	— ¼
2700 CAE	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	
19850 Cad Fnv	$18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
577 Cal Pow A	$45¼	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅜
3400 Camflo	$14½	14½	14½	— ½
7208 C Nor West	$13⅝	13	13¼	+ ¼
400 C Packrs	$28½	28½	28½	
10708 Can Perm	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
4475 Can Trust	$25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
3380 CCobalt A	$11	10⅝	11	
4972 Cdn Cal	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
15193 CI Bk Com	$27⅝	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
3614 Cdn Tire A	$30¼	30	30	
1778 C Utilities	$19⅝	19⅝	19	— ¼
267 Candel Oil	$40½	40	40	— ½
210 Cassiar	$12	12	12	
6950 Celanese	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
57210 Con Distrs	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	
3925 Cons Gas	$22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
2146 Con Fordy	385	380	380	—20
23876 Coseka R	9¾	9⅝	9	— ⅛
3315 Crolsmt	57	6¾	7	+ ¼
100 Crush Intl	14	14	14	
5850 Cyprus	$15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
50300 Cscr Res	$13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
15895 Dom Dev	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
1645 Dom A	57

هكذا من الاصل

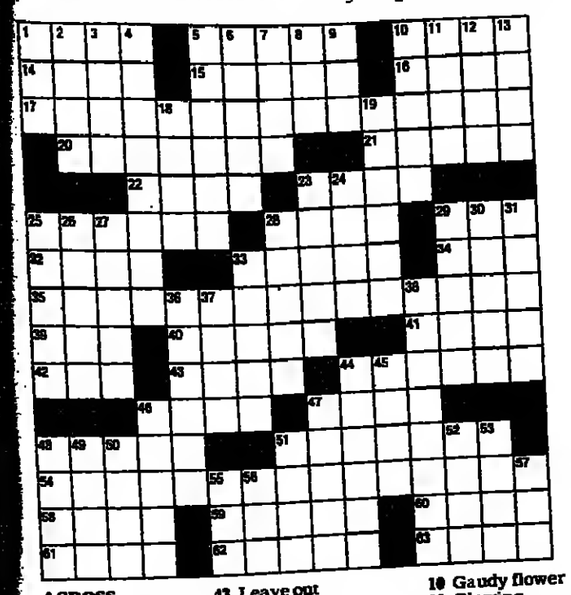
MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
15	4	AAR	.44	4.8	6	34	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
4¾	2⅝	AMF	.24e	6.3	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5	AMR	.44	5.1	4	17	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
11	[illegible]	[illegible]				39	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				13	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.40b	3.9	7	15	18¼	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.30	2.0	15	17	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				0	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.30	2.3	7	59	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.72	7.1	52	104	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.20	4.20	70	34⅝	34	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			9	191	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.50e	2.5	5.1	11	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.10e	1.5	34	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.20	5.0	11	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.80	3.5	8	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.32	5.6	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.20r	4.8	6	423	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.15e	4.0	2	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.18	3.5	11	71	12	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	wi			3	26⅝	26	26⅝	+1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	wi0			172	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	pf 3	8.3		5	36	25⅝	35	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.20e	2.7	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.15e	1.1	11	6	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.22e	2.4	5	23	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			19.	404	1⅛	15-16	1⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.05e	2.1	8	49	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.40	1.6	18	932	25⅝	23⅝	25	+1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.50	2.1	8	49	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.40	1.6	18	932	25⅝	23⅝	25	+1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.30	2.3	6	32	12⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.20	6.8	5	18	32⅛	32⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			2	5	2	2	2	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.40	3.5	0	46	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.84e	.6		64	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.56	5.9	4	36	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.20e	1.1	9	152	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.40	3.6	5	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.16	1.6	10	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			27	59	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	s.47			533	30	28⅛	29½	+1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.20	2.8	6	8	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	g.36			137	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			52	41	u 3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			9	12	12⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.15e	2.6	1	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ind			98	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.05e	1.9	8	41	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	wt			18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.16	2.6	6	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.40	1.8	14	351	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.34	4.1	7	206	8½	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.20	7.1	23	6	17½	17	17	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			12	79	15¼	15½	15½	— ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]								
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.15e	2.4		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				12	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.70	5.6	6	14	12½	12⅛	12½	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.20	3.7	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.20	1.0	12	18	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.32a	4.1		10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.20	1.9	12	11	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	s.16	1.5	11	97	18⅝	18⅛	10½	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			13	1	4¼	4½	4¼	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			28	3	2	3	3	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			36	58	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	s.40	1.6	5	38	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	+1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			11.	84	9½	9	9½	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.24	2.3	7	66	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				290	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				16	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				298	u 4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.12e	1.6	10	221	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.48	4.3	8	43	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.24	2.3	7	13	u10¼	18	10¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1a	5.5	6	29	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.54	6.3	4	S	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.64	2.6	6	23	24¼	23⅝	24¼	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				6	5	5	5	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.40	2.9		5	14	12¼	13⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	g.10			469	25	23½	25	+ ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			36	146	5⅝	4⅝	5	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.48	2.3	8	35	21	20⅝	21	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.26	2.3	8	510	11⅝	10½	11⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.20	4.0	5	92	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	wt			35	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		5.1	5	62	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		5.2	5	4	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				19.	404	1⅛	15-16	1⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				13	1	¾	1	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				28	3	2	3	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				63	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				2	2	2	2	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				35	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				67	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.12	2.2	19	83	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.20	1.9		13	11	10½	10½	— ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	s.16	1.5	11	97	18⅝	18⅛	10½	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				13	1	¾	4½	4½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				5	9	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				15	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				33	6⅝	6½	10	10⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				3.5	10	33	6⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				3.1	7	67	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					54	67	13¼	12⅝	12	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				3.1	12	22	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					169	39	38⅝	39	39	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				1.6	7	15	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				3.2	3	41	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					11	191	40⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					22	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				2.2	13	45	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					5	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						23	2⅝	3½	3⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						5	3½	d 3	3	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				2.3		77	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					7	25	17⅝	16⅝	17	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.16			3.5	4	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						185	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						7	12	5⅛	5⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.35t		10.	9	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					5	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						93	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					9	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				1.7	10	129	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.25e		2.0	9	42	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					4	2	2	2		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				8.3	12	24	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.48		2.9	15	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.10e		.5	22	912	u21	19⅛	20⅛	+1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.60			6.4	10	11	u 9⅝	9	9⅝	— ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					26	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					4	65	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					4	4x100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						29	32	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.40		2.7	S	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					52	13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					1	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					1219	32⅝	36⅝	28	28	+1⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					81	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					9	515	u19⅝	18⅛	19	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					5	10	12	12	12	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					15	29	u29⅛	12	12⅛	+1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						7	8	8	8	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					5.2	0	7	8	8	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					5.8	8	21	17	16	+1-16
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					3.2	5	256	u27⅛	25½	26⅛	+1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					4.1	15	4	9⅝	9⅝	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15⅝	2⅝	Dynlcin			171	362	10⅝	9½	10⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Dyneer	.72	2.8	7	12	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
7	3⅝	EAC	.21e	4.1		14	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	8½	EECEI	.24	1.8	12	9	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
24⅝	11⅛	EarthRes	1	4.7	0	74	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ¼
21⅝	16½	EastCo	1.20	6.5	7	1	18½	18½	10⅛	
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos			3	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22	15⅛	EDO	.60	2.3	9	17	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	8⅛	Ehrsn	.10a	1.1	9	38	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
7⅛	3	ElAudD			6	33	3⅝	3⅛	3½	
28⅛	15½	Electrog	1	4.1	8	6	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅜
37	23⅛	ElecAm	1.40	4.4	6	9	31⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	12⅝	Elsinor	n		22	362	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
9½	6⅝	EmrRd			5	39	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
11	5⅝	EnerRs	.24	2.3	24	78	10⅛	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Eng Ind				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	EtzLov	.20e	2.7	14	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.7	9	x20	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	4⅛	Executive			9	59	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
		— F—F—F —								
12⅝	6⅝	FPA	.40	3.2	3	21	u12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.72	2.3		83	5⅝	5	5¼	
12	9⅝	Fabind	s		4	13	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	FairTex			2	8	4	4	4	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	FairNob				28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	2½	FarmC	.15	2.8	28	13	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅝	FedRt	1.36	7.8	19	4	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅝	FedRes			25	116	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
38	16⅝	Feimni	.25	.7	18	18	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Fidelco			7	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	FinGen	.40b	2.2	8	17	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅝	FISLSh	1b	4.8	4	8	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
6¼	3⅛	Fairmrk			10	1	4	4	4	
17⅝	11	FischrP	11	7.8	7	9	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	Flogo			11	6	5⅝	6	6	+ ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnt			44	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅝	FlightSf	s.16	.6	20	58	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	FloCoa				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
14	7⅛	FloRck	.22a	1.7	6	35	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
26	7⅝	FlowGen			19	122	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	— ⅜
16⅛	10⅝	Flowers	.44	3.7	7	18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
22⅝	15⅝	FlukeJ	s		15	94	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Foodmrk	.50	7.3	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18⅝	6	FootMk	.45e	4.7	11	7	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
36⅝	20	Foote pf	2.20	6.1		2	36⅝	35½	35½	+ ⅛
73	56	FordCan	p5a			2150	59½	59½	59½	— ⅛
25⅛	9⅝	ForestC	.10	.5	9	19	18⅝	19	19	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	ForestLab				21	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	FrankinRt			29	15	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Franks	.36	4.2	6	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅛	Frantz	1a	4.8	5	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
15⅝	3⅝	FriendFr			306	35	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅜
13	8	Frisco s	.40	4.8	3	9	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
9	5⅝	Frischs	.30b	4.1	5	40	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅛	FrontA	.20b	1.5	5	42	13	12½	13	+ ½
9⅝	4	FrontA	wt			52	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅜
		— G—G—G —								
2½	1¼	GIExpl			13	139	u 2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6½	3	GIT				7	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
18⅝	4⅝	GRI	.30	5.5	9	71	5½	5⅝	5½	
2⅝	1¼	GTI				26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Galaxy	.06i	1.2	5	20	5	4⅝	5	
13¼	6⅝	Garan	.60	7.2	5	x9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Garland				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅛	15	GatLiel	.40b	1.6	9	206	22	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	Gaylrd	.05e	1.8	4	2	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	1	Gaynor			7	6	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	GeinSc	n		21	22	23½	22	23½	+1½
5	2⅝	GnEmp	.32b	7.1	5	5	4⅛	4⅝	4½	
10½	4½	GenExp				107	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
5⅛	2⅛	Genisco			9	30	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅛	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
41	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	.5	16	89	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+1
18⅝	15⅝	GiantPa	s 1	5.3	6	69	u18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
13½	7⅝	GnTyell	s.65e			49	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	5	Glasrock	.10	.8	21	172	u12⅝	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
34⅝	21⅝	Glatfltr	1.20	4.1	6	27	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	7⅝	Globein	.70	6.2	12	12	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
11⅝	7¼	Glosser	.44	5.3	5	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3	1	Glover				48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	3	Globlatt				1	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	15⅝	GldNugt	.88i	.4	34	190	19⅝	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
12	7	GoldWH	.44	6.2	7	33	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Goldfield				66	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
1⅞	⅝	Gorich	wt			18	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
26	19	GormR	1.20a	5.7	7	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
14⅝	8½	Gould	.88	6.2	11	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
10½	6¼	GrahMd	.20	3.8	18	4	6	6	6	
13⅛	7¼	GrandAu	.32e	2.5	7	4	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
18⅝	9⅝	GrndCh	.50	5.1	6	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19½	8⅝	GrangrA			91	15	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅛	5⅝	GtAmInd			5	53	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
15⅝	4⅛	GtBasInP			72	451	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
34½	18⅝	GtLkCh	.28	.8	14	126	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Greenmn			15	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	6⅛	GREIT	.40	3.7	21	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅝	GrossT	1.44	6.0	7	2	24	24	24	
15⅝	11¼	GuardC	.60b	4.7	9	1	12⅝	12⅝	13⅝	
27¼	14½	Guilford	.88	3.6	3	11	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	24⅛	GtCan	g1.60		774	u56⅛	58½	55¼	+6⅛	
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm		8	49	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼	
		— H—H—H —								
15	9¼	HaliaM	.80	6.4	5	27	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
8⅛	5	Hampin	.65i	12.	4	43	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
16	12	Hannfrd	.88	7.2	S	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	
8½	5⅛	HansStR				25	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
33⅝	22½	Harland	1	3.8	11	11	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Harvey			7	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Hasbro	.05i		7	20	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
12	8⅝	Hasting	.60	5.0	6	76	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
8½	3½	HitchCh			38	156	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	HelthM	.30	3.2	6	20	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	HeinWr	.39e	4.7	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	Helnick	.18	2.0	8	226	9	4½	5	+ ½
3¼	1⅛	HelmMfg			83		2⅝	3⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Hess's	.60b	4.5	7	6	13¼	12	13¼	+ ¼
12⅝	5⅝	HiGrdc	.06r	.7

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



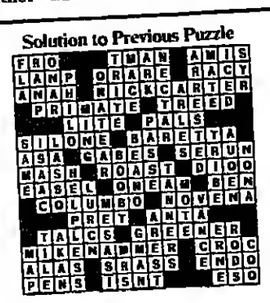
ACROSS

1 Eager
5 Kind of sugar or syrup
10 Nicklaus and Palmer, e.g.
14 Explosive device
15 Irritating
16 Part of a roof
17 Lid in a street (nonsexist style)
20 Disparaged
21 Burdens for Brutus
22 Peruse
23 Nimble
25 Negligent
28 Chimpanzees and gorillas
29 Haggard's Ayesha
32 Succulent plant
33 Mall unit
34 Conflict
35 Worldly one (nonsexist style)
39 Manet's "—— Boat"
40 Old Nick
41 Nylons, e.g.
42 "Life with Father" author
43 Leave out
44 Old hags
46 Small bird
47 Blue, in Bonn
48 Alaskan highway
51 Member of a farmers' organization
54 Unpremeditated homicide (nonsexist style)
58 Hit a dipteran
59 Commences
60 Word before poem or deaf
61 Advance gradually
62 Beatrice's admirer
63 Haughty one

DOWN

1 Elec. unit
2 Contested
3 Anent
4 Spies
5 Crazes
6 Hurt
7 Goad
8 Diamond——
9 Dutch commune
10 Gaudy flower
11 Glowing review
12 "... the rain is —— and gone"
13 Evening, in Milano
18 Unrefined materials
19 "Gay Nineties" unmentionable
23 Pitch woo
24 Scene of Pizarro's conquest
25 Part of IRT
26 —— Mukhina, Soviet gymnast
27 Voracious eel
28 Up, in baseball
29 Faint
30 Ship's hole for cables
31 Anagram for sneer
33 Lining material
36 City in Chile
37 Designate
38 "—— rule the world": Emerson
44 Contract section
45 Telephoned
46 Consume uselessly
47 Arctic goose
48 Church section
49 Obscene
50 Rough, broken cliff
51 Secluded valley
52 Public school
53 Splitsville, U.S.A.
55 Doze
56 Health spot
57 Johnny——

Solution to Previous Puzzle

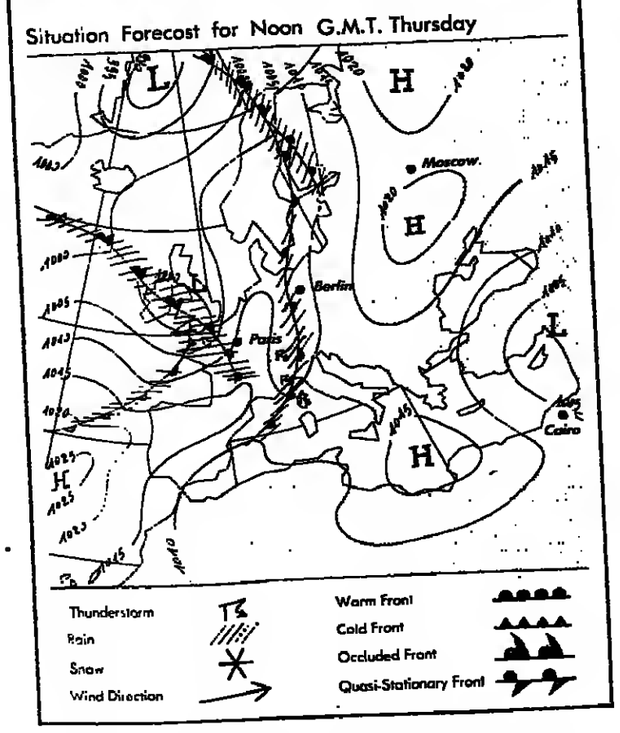


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Sunny	MAORIO	26	79	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Cloudy	MIAMI	30	86	Sunny
ANKARA	26	79	Cloudy	MILAN	29	84	Sunny
ATHENS	27	81	Cloudy	MONTREAL	13	55	Cloudy
BEIRUT	31	87	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	70	Sunny
BELGRADE	25	77	Cloudy	MUNICH	27	81	Sunny
BERLIN	26	79	Misty	NEW YORK	20	68	Sunny
BRUSSELS	19	66	Cloudy	NICE	26	79	Sunny
BUCHAREST	28	82	Showers	OSLO	17	63	Overcast
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy	PARIS	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Overcast	PRAGUE	26	79	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	30	86	Cloudy	ROME	28	82	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Sunny	SOFIA	20	68	Overcast
DUBLIN	15	59	Showers	STOCKHOLM	20	68	Sunny
EDINBURGH	31	88	Cloudy	TEHRAN	35	95	Sunny
FLORENCE	17	63	Misty	TEL AVIV	31	88	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	27	81	Rain	TOKYO	27	81	Cloudy
GENEVA	22	72	Cloudy	TUNIS	31	88	Sunny
HELSINKI	31	88	Overcast	VIENNA	26	79	Sunny
HOUSTON	25	77	Cloudy	WARSAW	25	77	Sunny
ISTANBUL	24	75	Sunny	WASHINGTON	21	70	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	26	79	Sunny
LISBON	19	66	Sunny				
LONDON	25	77					
LOS ANGELES							

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Italian Nudists Are Seen Unsightly

MILAN, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Luigi Barzini, a former member of Parliament, today proposed that a commission of beauty experts issue permits to nudists to keep ugly men and women from baring their unsightly bodies.

Writing in the newspaper Corriere della Sera, Mr. Barzini, author of the widely read book, "The Italians," said that when nudism first became popular in Italy about 10 years ago, nudists on the beaches "seemed like Greek gods and goddesses."

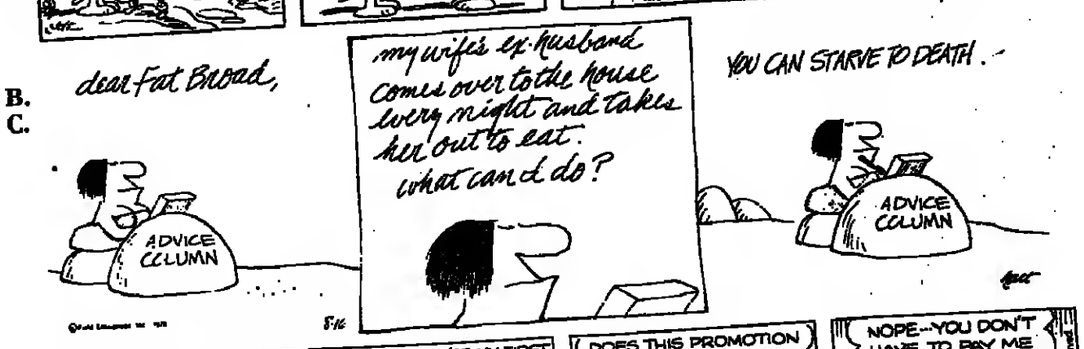
But nowadays, he says, "you get the feeling you're at a huge open-air medical inspection, with women who have gone all to pieces and paunchy and ill-formed men. The ugliness of these people is striking, and they forget the effect they produce on their neighbors."

Mr. Barzini said that if he were a member of the Parliament he would propose a mandatory "permit for those who want to go about naked. The permit should be issued by a commission of experts — including a painter, a sculptor, a motion picture director, a philanderer and other people knowledgeable about human beauty," he said.

He added that the permit should be renewable annually.

PEANUTS

B.C.

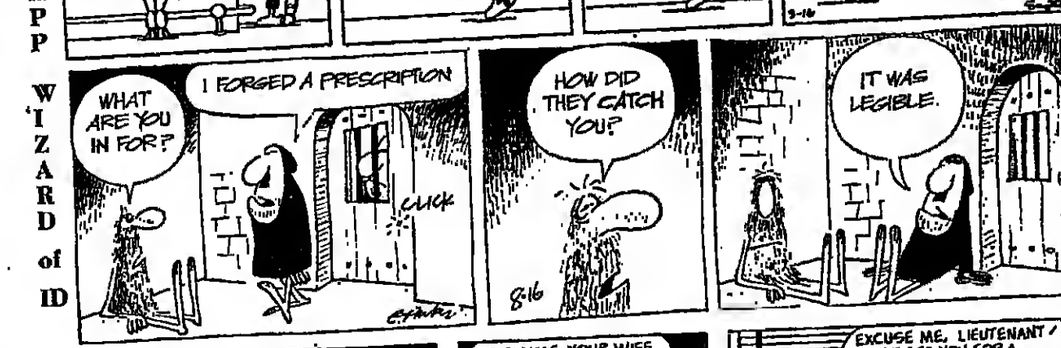


BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NUTED

HERMY

ROOHRR

TICCAR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CAPON IGLOO MOHAIR BESTOW
Answer: You can't do this without teeth—GNASH

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"WE'RE NOT FOLLOWIN' YOU, MR. WILSON... WE'RE FOLLOWIN' YOUR SHADE!"

BOOKS

I KNOW YOUR HEART, MARCO POLO

By Henry Bromell. Knopf. 132 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

HENRY BROMELL'S naivete is surprising. It is not what one expects of stories that have appeared in The New Yorker, or of an author who has been anthologized in the Martha Foley and O. Henry Award collections. I thought that naivete was one of the first things that got polished away in today's young authors. In fact, it sometimes seemed to me that sophistication was all that some of them had.

Yet here is Bromell's character, Scobie, telling us, as if no one had ever done it before, about a boyhood chum who was his hero, about his first fist fight and about a classical father who could fix the car. Why, he even goes on, as he gets older, to describe Paris to us and to talk of Hemingway's apartment there and Gertrude Stein.

"I Know Your Heart, Marco Polo" consists of four connecting stories, dealing with two generations of a family. In the second story, Scobie's father, who works for the State Department, plays cops and robbers somewhere in the Middle East with a Central Intelligence Agency man and an unidentified Moslim. They are trying to stop the heroin traffic, in spite of the fact that the U.S. Ambassador has told them to "lay off." The Moslim spreads his arms and smiles. "You are good men," he says.

Scobie's brother listens to a woman whose hackneyed tale should have been turned into a folk-rock song before now. "I gave my baby, Matthew," she says. "Can you imagine? To a complete stranger." Keeping right up with her, Matthew says, "Would you like to take some acid?"

After 27 years of fidelity to his wife, Laura, Scobie's father sleeps with Sue, his secretary. "She desired him," Scobie's father reflects, "and that was the difference between her and Laura." Sue says to him about Laura: "Of course she knows. The pain is already there."

Back at the house, Laura "remembered sitting on the porch every summer when she was a little girl . . ." But now she was "miles and years from that shady street, those summer afternoons." When she and her husband talk about their life together, she says, "What's happened to us?" and, "Sc me is dead."

Never trust a simple when a complicated on don't believe for a m Bromell writes naively doesn't know better. I ion, these passages repr theological writer calle naivete," an attempt some of the ground laid sophistication. We ha around eventually: We ning out of experience.

When Bromell is not he can write rather well ern style. "Within fami that perished elsewhere multiplied." That's a ni Then there's a pretty m Scobie's father makes k for the first time. "A right?" he asks, and s "I'm on the ceiling. ceiling."

When Scobie says a his father, you're rich, y you went to Harvard, comes back: "I'm your bie. That's all." A few Scobie has mellowed er to himself that "desire perfect re-creation of sadness."

After he is married just a bit burdened wit a child, Scobie looks desires and imagines h series of outings. T games, snug in plaid l picnics and parties. To a crowded station wago

Here is Scobie's fat in a park with Laura were married: "We tra imeter of the park, something, I couldn what, perhaps a way ou road leading to the ou city, perhaps a way in the center of statues, circle the statues fort into the snow, a wa snowflake."

Another surprise i stories is that the fath tion seems to have ha life. I can't tell, thou this is more of the a second naivete or whet ally sees it that way.

Anatole Broyard is a The New York Times.

VICTORIA OCAMPO

Against the Wind and the Tide

By Doris Meyer. Braziller. Illustrated. 314 pp.

Reviewed by John Russell

ONCE UPON a time there were young women who thought that the most wonderful thing that life had to offer was to be friends with a famous writer. One of those young women was an Argentine called Victoria Ocampo (1890-1979). She was wellborn, well-favored, impetuous and rich. Books and the men who wrote them were what she most cared for in life, and she grew up at a time when the prestige of the Great Writer was almost unimaginably high. She had the looks, the means and the gall to chase the writers of her choice, and for much of her life she did just that.

She had a great histrionic sense. "I was born to act," she wrote when she was 16. But as it turned out, the only drama in which she ever acted was the drama of her own life. That life might have been dull and restricted. Hobbled by an early and mistaken marriage, she could have grown old and embittered in a South American society that was not ready for what she so spectacularly was: a liberated woman who had more to say than most men, and had better reasons for saying it. But it was not in her nature to give in.

Balked of happiness in her marriage, she took a lover in secret and kept his affection for many years. Balked of the opportunity to speak out for the writers she believed in, she founded her own magazine, Sur, in Buenos Aires in 1931. She made it into a review that in the '30s and '40s brought European writing and North American writin ence that was not use well treated. She also ing house that brought translations of Carl Lawrence, James Jo Malraux, William F Vladimir Nabokov. Sh idently a force for g had the honor of bein persona non grata by t regime of Peron.

Her life was in man plary, and it doesn't that some of her enth not stood the test of least one of the author after gave her a terri she seems not to h Doris Meyer knew her part of 20 years, and both biography and se

Like its subject, it is ly earnest. Victoria O made a joke in her lif ographer is cast in th But this is a decent, researched survey, an by a discretion now biographers. On her ers, Ocampo wrote wi ing, but the speech th 1955 under the aus Commission to Aboli in itself worth the book.

John Russell wrote t The New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alo

On the diagramed deal, an apparently gilt-edged penalty double went astray. West opened with one no-trump and was very happy to double the intervention of two hearts after his partner had bid two clubs, a Stayman inquiry for major suits. South thought of running the three clubs, but stood his ground and the opening lead became crucial.

Looking at all four hands, it is clear that the spade ace would be the best lead, and the diamond ace would also have served to defeat the contract even though it permits South to dispose of his spade loser and the play could become tricky. But West innocently led the club ten with disastrous consequences.

South captured the club jack with the ace in dummy and led the trump eight to West's jack. West shifted to the spade ace, but too late. South ruffed the next spade lead and played another trump. Then he ruffed another spade lead and played clubs, us ace from dummy. trumps were worth tw but the contract was s

NORTE
♠Q8542
♡8
♢K1093
♣A86

WEST
♠A103
♡AKJ6
♢A754
♣109

SOUTH
♠J
♡Q9754
♢—
♣K7543

Both sides were vulne ding.

East	South	W
Pass	Pass	1♡
2♣	2♡	D
Pass	Pass	

West led the club ten.

هكذا من الاصل

okie's 1st Hits in Majors lp Giants Outscore Cubs

Aug. 15 (UPI) — n drove in two runs two major league hits, single, during a seven- ing yesterday to lead isco Giants to an 8-2 he Chicago Cubs.

is trailed, 2-1, when nen to the plate in the nocked out the starter Mike Krukow (9-8). o entered the game in after Bill North was guing on a call on an eal, doubled to score Curtis, whose single score at 2-2. Rob An- k Clark also followed e to put the Giants ike Ivie's triple scored ought in Dick Tidrow.

Mike Vail dropped ne's fly ball, which al- o score, and on the Herndon advanced to by Mike Sadek and ounted for the final e inning.

ly went seven innings ory. The lefthander and walked one.

s 18, Braves 5

Lee Mazzilli hit a er, had a triple and uns and Alex Trevino run double as New ed 17 hits to beat Mazzilli hit his 12th the first inning off lara (6-7) and Trevino clearing double in the second, when New York scored five runs.

Dodgers 9, Cardinals 0

In St. Louis, Burt Hooton pitched a two-hitter and Dusty Baker and Gary Thomasson homered to lead Los Angeles to a 9-0 rout of St. Louis. Hooton allowed only an infield single to John Denny (10-6) in the sixth inning and a single by Ken Reitz in the eighth in raising his record to 11-5.

Pirates 7, Padres 1

In Pittsburgh, Willie Stargell and Ed Ott drove in two runs each and John Candelaria scattered six hits in leading Pittsburgh to a 7-1 triumph over San Diego for its fourth straight victory. Candelaria (11-8) walked two and struck out three in going the distance for a shutout in the seventh, when Kurt Bevacqua walked and scored on pinch hitter Fred Kendall's double.

Reds 2, Phillies 1

In Cincinnati, pinch hitter Vic Correll doubled home Ray Knight with one out in the 10th inning to lift Cincinnati to a 2-1 victory over Philadelphia. Knight triggered the winning rally with a single off the starter and loser, Steve Carlton (11-10), moved to second on Hector Cruz's sacrifice and scored on Correll's hit after a walk to Paul Blair.

Astros 2, Expos 1

In Houston, Joaquin Andujar drove in two runs with a second inning inside-the-park home run and pitched a four hitter to carry Houston to a 2-1 victory over Montreal. Andujar (12-8) struck out one and walked one in breaking a personal three-game losing streak by pitching his eighth complete game. It marked the first time in his four-year major league career he has won as many as 12 games in a season.

Red Sox 12, Twins 1

In the American League, at Boston, Fred Lynn drove in six runs with a pair of homers and a double to lead Boston to a 12-1 victory over Minnesota. Lynn, who has hit in 16 straight games, leads the league in homers with 34 and in batting average with .339 and trails Don Baylor by only eight in the RBI category.

Yankees 6, Rangers 5

In New York, Murcer hit two home runs, including a two-run shot that capped a three-run eighth inning, and led New York to a 6-5 victory over Texas. Buddy Bell's two-run homer gave Texas a 5-3 lead in the top of the eighth, but the Yankees rallied against relievers Sparky Lyle and Jim Kern.

Orioles 2, White Sox 1

In Baltimore, Al Bumbry delivered a bases-loaded single with two out in the bottom of the 12th inning to give Baltimore a 2-1 victory over Chicago. Walks to pinch hitter Pat Kelly and Kiko Garcia by reliever Ed Farmer, an outfield fly which moved the runners up and an intentional walk to Ken Singleton set the stage for Bumbry.

Brewers 5, Royals 2

In Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas and Ben Oglivie hit homers to power Mike Caldwell and Milwaukee past Kansas City, 5-2. Thomas hit his 30th homer after a walk to Oglivie in the second inning to give the Brewers a 2-0 lead, and after George Brett hit his 14th homer for the Royals in the third, Milwaukee erupted for three runs against Dennis Leonard (8-9) in the sixth.

Tigers 6, Angels 3

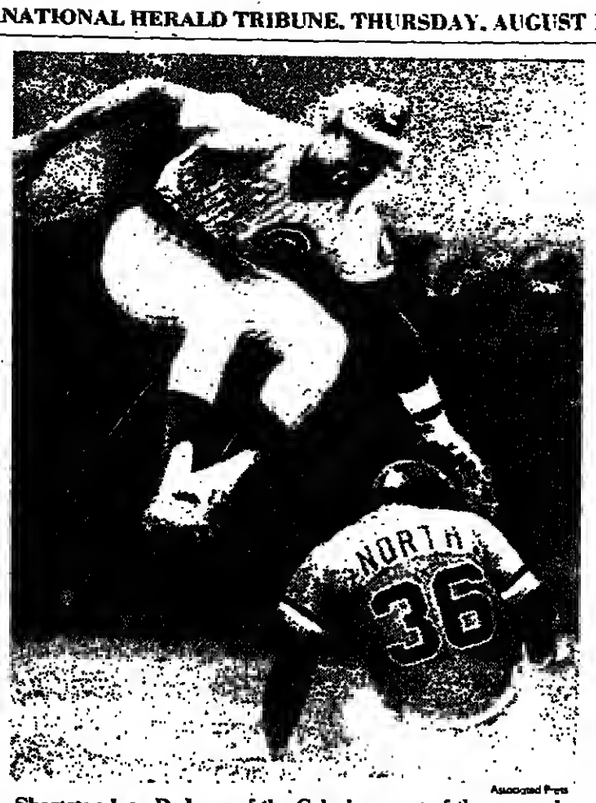
In Anaheim, Calif., Jason Thompson drove in three runs, two with his 12th homer in the fourth inning, and Lance Parrish added a solo blast in the seventh to power Detroit over California, 6-3. Bruce Robbins, 19 years old, yielded six hits and three runs in six innings to gain his second major league victory.

Blue Jays 6, A's 2

In Oakland, Phil Huffman pitched his first complete game and Craig Kusick hit a two-run homer, leading Toronto past the A's, 6-2. With the score tied at 2-2 in the eighth, Otto Velez walked and Kusick followed with his fourth homer for the go-ahead runs. Dwayne Murphy hit a two-run homer for the A's.

Indians 7, Mariners 4

In Seattle, Toby Harrah drove in three runs with a triple and a sacrifice fly to pace Cleveland to its 18th triumph in the last 24 games. Harrah's two-run triple capped a four-run first inning outburst against Odell Jones (3-11). Rick Waits (12-10) was the winner, with relief help from Victor Cruz and Sid Monge.



Associated Press

Shortstop Ivan DeJesus of the Cubs leaps out of the way as he tags Bill North of the Giants, who was trying to steal second.

esday's Baseball Line Scores

[illegible]

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 253 210 050—18 17 1
Atlanta 023 000 000— 5 13 2
Ellis, Hassler (3), Murray (7) and Trevino; Britzelaire, Hanna (2), Devine (4), J.McLaughlin (4), B.McLaughlin (7), Bradford (9) and Nolan, Benedict (8). W—Hassler, 4-4. L—Britzelaire, 6-7. HRs—New York, Mazzilli (12), Atlanta, Horner 2 (24), Bonnell (10).

San Francisco 000 170 000—8 13 0
Chicago 002 000 000—2 5 3
Curtis, Minton (8) and Sadek; Krukow, Tidrow (5), Capilla (6), Hernandez (8) and Foote, Blackwell (8). W—Curtis, 8-7. L—Krukow, 9-8.

San Diego 000 000 100—1 6 0
Pittsburgh 250 000 00x—7 9 0
D'Acquisto, Lollich (2), Mura (2), Fingers (7) and Tenace, Kendall (7); Candelaria and Ott. W—Candelaria, 11-8. L—D'Acquisto, 8-10. HR—Pittsburgh, Ott (7).

Philadelphia 000 100 000 0—1 7 1
Cincinnati 000 000 100 1—2 4 0
Carlton and McCarver, Reder (10); Bonham, Hume (7) and Bench. W—Hume, 7-6. L—Carlton, 11-10.

Los Angeles 000 000 315—9 13 0
St. Louis 000 000 000—0 2 1
Hooton and Yeager; Denny, Frazier (7) and Simmons. W—Hooton, 11-8. L—Denny, 6-10. HRs—Los Angeles, Baker (15), Thomasson (9).

Montreal 001 000 000—1 4 0
Houston 020 000 00x—2 7 1
B.Lee and Carter; Andujar and Ashby. W—Andujar, 12-8. L—B.Lee, 10-10. HR—Houston, Andujar (1).

esday's Sports Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
INDIANS—Activated Wayne [illegible]. Placed David Clyde, pitcher, [illegible] list.
BASKETBALL
Basketball Association
NETS—Signed Anthony Robinson, [illegible]-year contract.
76ERS—Signed Bernard [illegible], [illegible]-year contract.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
ATL—Traded Paul Terbenche, [illegible] Atlanta Flames for future [illegible].
FOOTBALL
National Football League
COLTS—Waived Marv Montgomery, tackle, and Mark Sullivan, de[illegible].
COLTS—Waived Lloyd Mumphrey, defensive back, and [illegible] end. Announced that [illegible] back, tailed the team's [illegible]. Placed Stu O'Dell and [illegible], on the injured re[illegible].
[illegible]—Waived John Holland, [illegible] Knapple, quarterback; Reinaldo [illegible], and Paul Lawler, [illegible] Dukes and Bob Bell, defensive [illegible], linebacker, and Con[illegible], on the injured reserve list.
BENGALS—Waived Nick [illegible], Barry McNeal, cornerback, and [illegible] receiver.
BROWNS—Placed Jon Bro[illegible], running backs, on the in[illegible]. Waived Rich Caristo, defensive [illegible], center; Brad Watson, [illegible], and Pat Fechtman, punter.
BRONCOS—Released Al LaMore, [illegible] Wilson, running back; and [illegible] back. Waived Greg [illegible] back; Wayne Russell, run[illegible] Haddock and Bill Miller, offensive [illegible] Hendrix and Hartman [illegible] guards.
LIONS—Waived Tom Neville, [illegible] Fred Steinfort, placekicker; and Tom Sorley, quarterbacks; [illegible] running back; Tom Absher, [illegible] Lindquist, offensive guard; Ar[illegible] receiver; Ed McDonald, defen[illegible] Williams, defensive back, and [illegible] linebacker. Placed Charles Jef[illegible], Tony Stephens, wide receiver, [illegible] linebacker, and Richard Kers[illegible] on the injured reserve list.
[illegible]IONS—Waived Willie McGee, Terry Joyce and Jeff Rowlands, [illegible] Martin, linebacker. Placed [illegible] defensive tackle, and Mark [illegible] guard, on the "physically [illegible]" list. Placed Jesse Thornton, [illegible] on the injured reserve list.
GREEN BAY PACKERS—Waived Dennis [illegible] Ricker, quarterbacks; Elmo [illegible] Lockett, wide receivers; Scott [illegible] end; Willie Wilder, running back, and Bob Unrun, placekicker. Waived [illegible], linebacker. Placed Ron [illegible] receiver, and Greg Kropiek, center, on the injured reserve list.
KANSAS CITY CHIEFS—Cut Willie Lee, defensive [illegible] Lloyd, nose tackle. Jimmy [illegible], back-kick returner, Rory [illegible] receiver, and Bruce Kiremer, [illegible].
LOS ANGELES RAMS—Waived Don Kenaro, [illegible] Marshall, wide receiver; [illegible] Robinson, defensive end; Jose Guzman, [illegible] Richardson, defensive end; [illegible] Perry, linebacker. Placed Jeff [illegible] Solly on the injured reserve list. [illegible] Wellman, center, to the Green [illegible] future draft choice.
MIAMI—Waived Larry Ferguson, [illegible] Weston, defensive lineman, [illegible] fullback.

Out for Season

[illegible], Aug. 15 (UPI) — [illegible] underwent surgery on [illegible] yesterday and will miss the season, the Cincinnati announced Griffey, who in 95 games this season, [illegible] June 13.

Stein (4), Hinton (9) and Cox, Stimson (7). W—Wolfe, 12-10. L—Jones, 3-11. HRs—Seattle, Meyer (18).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 253 210 050—18 17 1
Atlanta 023 000 000— 5 13 2
Ellis, Hassler (3), Murray (7) and Trevino; Britzelaire, Hanna (2), Devine (4), J.McLaughlin (4), B.McLaughlin (7), Bradford (9) and Nolan, Benedict (8). W—Hassler, 4-4. L—Britzelaire, 6-7. HRs—New York, Mazzilli (12), Atlanta, Horner 2 (24), Bonnell (10).

San Francisco 000 170 000—8 13 0
Chicago 002 000 000—2 5 3
Curtis, Minton (8) and Sadek; Krukow, Tidrow (5), Capilla (6), Hernandez (8) and Foote, Blackwell (8). W—Curtis, 8-7. L—Krukow, 9-8.

San Diego 000 000 100—1 6 0
Pittsburgh 250 000 00x—7 9 0
D'Acquisto, Lollich (2), Mura (2), Fingers (7) and Tenace, Kendall (7); Candelaria and Ott. W—Candelaria, 11-8. L—D'Acquisto, 8-10. HR—Pittsburgh, Ott (7).

Philadelphia 000 100 000 0—1 7 1
Cincinnati 000 000 100 1—2 4 0
Carlton and McCarver, Reder (10); Bonham, Hume (7) and Bench. W—Hume, 7-6. L—Carlton, 11-10.

Los Angeles 000 000 315—9 13 0
St. Louis 000 000 000—0 2 1
Hooton and Yeager; Denny, Frazier (7) and Simmons. W—Hooton, 11-8. L—Denny, 6-10. HRs—Los Angeles, Baker (15), Thomasson (9).

Montreal 001 000 000—1 4 0
Houston 020 000 00x—2 7 1
B.Lee and Carter; Andujar and Ashby. W—Andujar, 12-8. L—B.Lee, 10-10. HR—Houston, Andujar (1).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	77	39	.664	—
Boston	72	44	.621	5
Milwaukee	69	46	.580	9½
New York	63	53	.543	14
Detroit	61	58	.513	17½
Cleveland	61	58	.513	17½
Toronto	58	61	.319	41½
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	67	53	.558	—
Minnesota	62	55	.530	3½
Kansas City	61	57	.517	5
Texas	60	59	.504	6½
Chicago	53	65	.449	13
Seattle	49	71	.408	18
Oakland	35	85	.292	32

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	68	49	.581	—
Montreal	63	51	.553	3½
Chicago	61	54	.530	6
St. Louis	60	56	.517	7½
Philadelphia	60	59	.504	9
New York	48	66	.421	18½
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	70	50	.583	—
Cincinnati	64	53	.545	4½
San Francisco	57	62	.479	12½
Los Angeles	53	65	.449	16
San Diego	53	67	.442	17
Atlanta	47	72	.395	22½

S. Africa Satisfies Arum On Open Gate for Fight

By James Tuite

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT) — Bob Arum, the fight promoter, yesterday told U.S. television executives that he had received a strong written commitment from the government of South Africa that admission to the John Tate-Gerrie Coetzee heavyweight bout in Pretoria on Oct. 20 would be open to all races.

"It was more than we had bargained for," said Arum, chairman of Top Rank Inc., who has just returned from South Africa. The National Broadcasting Co. has been under pressure not to televise the bout because of South Africa's racial policies.

Arum told the network executives that a statement by the minister of sport, Punt Janson, was "the most concrete policy stand taken by South Africa on apartheid."

Afterward, Arum said that Fritz Eloff, head of the North Transvaal Rugby Union, which controls Loftus Stadium, where the fight is scheduled, told him that the statement "now and forever more ensures people of all races will be given permission to attend all sporting events in South Africa."

Nevertheless, when reached by phone in Pretoria, Eloff denied having made such a statement to Arum. "I can speak only for my own stadium," he said.

The policy in South Africa is that apartheid laws prohibit the mixing of races; any exceptions must be made by the government.

NBC had called separate meetings with Arum and with representatives of ACCESS, a coalition of 25 national groups trying to prevent the fight from taking place. These include the Rev. Jesse Jackson's Operation Push, the Southern Liberation Council and the American Committee on Africa.

Dr. Richard Lapchick, chairman of ACCESS, had asked NBC to review the "moral responsibility of a Coetzee fight," according to Alan Baker, a network vice president.

"They are against Coetzee fighting anywhere because he is a symbol of South Africa," said Baker of ACCESS, which stands for American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society. Coetzee, an undefeated white fighter, and Tate, a black boxer from Knoxville, Tenn., are scheduled to meet for the World Boxing Association version of the heavyweight title vacated by Muhammad Ali.

"NBC is considering both points of view," Baker said, "but at this time we plan to go ahead with televising of the fight, for which we are bound by a formal contract."

While the NBC hearing was under way, Don King was announcing at a news conference at a Manhattan hotel that Larry Holmes would defend his World Boxing Council heavyweight title against Earnie Shavers at Caesers Palace in Las Vegas on Sept. 28.

King, who will promote the fight with the casino, expects a $3-million gate, with about $2 million going to Holmes. The top ringside seats will go for $250.

Holmes, who has had several operations for removal of polyps on his throat, said he was feeling fit. He was wearing tinted glasses as protection against the glare because of an eye injury inflicted by Mike Weaver in his last bout, a 12th-round knockout.

Still Dreaming of Triple Crown

30 Years for Shoemaker

By Lou Cannon

DEL MAR, Calif., Aug. 15 (WP) — Thirty years ago this month on this picturesque course where the wisps of fog drift in on cue from the Pacific, a teen-age apprentice jockey named William Shoemaker led a horse race for the first time.

The remarkable career that followed came within inches of ending July 27, when a 3-year-old maiden filly named Proper Impulse stumbled badly while leaving the gate and threw Shoemaker. The horses went by and Shoemaker lay, not moving, on the track. Old-timers here were reminded of a spill at Hollywood Park a decade ago that severely injured Shoemaker, sidelined him for more than a year and almost caused him to quit racing.

This time, however, Shoemaker bounded up and walked away. "I was resting," he said, with a slight smile. He rode another mount to victory, and took the rest of the day off.

Shoemaker is 48 this month. He is riding six days a week at Del Mar, usually five or six mounts a day. He says he is looking forward this fall to riding Spectacular Bid, the winner of the Kentucky Derby and Preakness, in the East.

"No one ever rode a running horse the way Willie Lee Shoemaker does," sportswriter Jim Murray once wrote. "Not Geronimo, the James brothers, and Pony Expressers, the Buffalo hunters, the Lone Ranger, Paul Revere or the Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow. He is history's all-time cavalryman."

The record book supports that assessment. Shoemaker long ago passed Johnny Longden, who rode until he was 59, in the important statistical categories — most winners (7,706), most stakes winners (762), most victories in races worth $100,000 or more (142).

In a 30-year career, Shoemaker's horses have earned purses of more than $80 million. He still boasts his teen-age weight of 93 pounds, and is immensely proud of these achievements. But he says they are not the reason he continues to ride.

"The statistics don't mean a thing to me," Shoemaker said. "I'm out there every day because I enjoy it."

Shoemaker, who weighed 2½ pounds at his premature birth — his doctor did not think he would survive — said he did not realize how much he enjoys riding until his near-crippling injury in 1968.

"I missed riding so much," he recalled. "If I hadn't been hurt, I might not have realized how much I enjoyed riding. I had a lot of time to think about it. It may have prolonged my career."

Lift After Marriage

The other event that prolonged it, in the opinion of those who know Shoemaker, was his third marriage last year to Cynthia Barnes, 28, the daughter of an Army brigadier general. "I feel better and my mental attitude is better," said Shoemaker, who proved it by going on a winning tear at Santa Anita soon after the marriage.

But the reviews on Shoemaker's riding at the current meeting at Del Mar, a celebrity-conscious track founded by Bing Crosby, Pat O'Brien and other Hollywood figures in 1937, have been mixed.

For the top jockeys and trainers in Southern California, the 43-day Del Mar meeting is a pleasant interlude after the hard grind of Santa Anita and Hollywood Park. The weather is mild, the atmosphere relaxed, the horses cheaper. Because many 2-year-olds make their debuts here, Del Mar sometimes is called the "Saratoga of the West." But Shoemaker is the first to say that few of the horses are of Saratoga caliber.

"He is riding not good, not bad, just taking it easy and giving a professional minimum," said one experienced horseman, who is usually a Shoemaker admirer.

But there is another view, shared by Shoemaker, which is that the veteran jockey is riding as well as he has in the past decade. Except for the undefeated Parsec, many Shoemaker horses at Del Mar have been either long-price claimers, first-time starters or both. And Shoemaker has been getting many of them home in the money.

The other day Shoemaker scored a $35.20 victory aboard a $16,000 claimer named Bronze Bobbie, not exactly the kind of premium horse Shoemaker is famed for getting under the wire. Other jockeys say Shoemaker still is unsurpassed in longer races at possessing a sense of pace and of knowing where he is on the track at all times.

Shoemaker said that the annual stress tests show him to have the body of a 25-year-old. And while not many would compare the Shoemaker of today to the Shoemaker of 25, he undoubtedly is riding better than he was in the mid-1970s, when for a time he was overweight and seemed on the decline.

Now, the 4-foot-11 jockey seems much like the Shoemaker of old. He is tanned, polite, composed, a little grayer. In the mornings, he plays tennis near the beach and sometimes, before the races, plays cards with the other jockeys. On the track, his stirrup is shorter, in the manner of modern riders — "a better style," Shoemaker calls it.

He dreams of the Triple Crown he has never won (despite three Kentucky Derby victories) and looks forward to riding Spectacular Bid, whenever and wherever he runs.

The big jockeys love big horses, and Shoemaker was delighted to replace Ron Franklin aboard Spectacular Bid. Diplomatically, Shoemaker refrained from saying he would have won the Belmont Stakes and refused to criticize Franklin. Some observers say the switch of jockeys has put a certain measure of pressure on Shoemaker, who could be unfavorably compared to the controversial Franklin if he does not win.

If Shoemaker feels such pressure, he doesn't show it. His emotions are controlled, as they were that day when he strolled back into the jockeys' room and prepared for a victory after his spill.

"I look forward to riding Bid. I really do," Shoemaker said. "I'll be ready when he is."

Associated Press

Bjorn Borg returns the ball to Bruce Manson during their first-round tennis match in the Canadian Open. Borg won, 6-2, 6-4.

Borg Eliminates Manson In Canadian Open Tennis

TORONTO, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Bjorn Borg, coming off a three-week vacation, defeated Bruce Manson, 6-2, 6-4, in 65 minutes yesterday in the first round of the Canadian Open tennis championships.

Borg, preparing for the upcoming U.S Open, yielded just one service to Manson and appeared unaffected by winds of 30 mph. And he showed up for his match clean-shaven for one of the few times this year.

"I'm cleanly shaven because I shave when I'm in a good mood," he said. "After two weeks off I feel great. For two weeks I had not touched a racket. I have only played practice rounds the last four or five days."

In the major upset of the day, unseeded Phil Dent defeated the No. 3 seed, Roscoe Tanner, 6-7, 7-6, 6-3.

"I think the winds helped me get more confidence," Dent said. "They tend to level things out."

Among the other first-round victors were John McEnroe, who defeated Jiri Hrebec, 6-3, 6-2; Vitas Gerulaitis, who routed Mark Cox, 6-4, 6-3, and Guillermo Vilas, who beat John Austin, 6-1, 6-4.

Cawley Advances

In the only first-round women's match yesterday, Evonne Goolagong Cawley, the No. 1 seed, posted an easy, 6-1, 6-2, victory over Brenda Perry of New Zealand.

Cawley said she chose to compete in the women's draw of this tournament because the synthetic surface was similar to that at Flushing Meadows, N.Y., where the U.S. Open will be played.

"It's good preparation for me," she said. "In fact, Chris Evert said she would have entered as well if she had known that they had changed over from clay."

Cawley, who lost to Evert in the final of the U.S. Clay Court championships last Saturday in Indianapolis, said the windy conditions yesterday made it awkward to play. "It made things very difficult," she said. "You couldn't slice because you didn't know where the ball was going to go."

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Based on 300 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Lynn Bsn	110	410	90	139	.341
Downing Cal	110	384	67	128	.333
Rice Bsn	115	461	88	153	.332
G.Brett KC	115	484	88	159	.329
Kemp Det	110	407	72	132	.324
Bochte Sea	110	407	62	132	.324
Lezcano Mil	103	365	60	115	.324
A.Oliver Tex	99	343	53	117	.322
Wilfong Min	103	302	58	96	.318
Smalley Min	117	444	73	138	.311

Home Runs

Lynn, Boston, 34; Rice, Boston, 31; Thomas, Milwaukee, 30; Singleton, Baltimore, 29; Baylor, California, 28.

Runs Batted In

Baylor, California, 107; Lynn, Boston, 99; Rice, Boston, 95; Kemp, Detroit, 90; Singleton, Baltimore, 87.

Pitches (11 Decisions)

R.Davis, New York, 9-2, .818; Clear, California, 10-3, .769; Eckersley, Boston, 16-5, .762; Zahn, Minnesota, 9-3, .750; Drago, Boston, 8-3, .727; Barrios, Chicago, 8-3, .727; John, New York, 15-6, .714; Kern, Texas, 10-4, .714.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Based on 300 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
K.Hrnandz StL	116	448	85	151	.337
Templeton StL	111	479	81	159	.332
Winfield SD	119	449	74	148	.330
Horner Atl	84	334	47	110	.329
Brock StL	90	307	43	100	.326
Garvey LA	118	482	71	154	.320
Knight Cin	111	407	48	130	.319
Rose Phi	120	457	66	145	.317
Griffey Cin	95	380	61	120	.316
Mazzilli NY	112	416	57	129	.310

Home Runs

Kingman, Chicago, 29; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 28; Winfield, San Diego, 26; Lopes, Los Angeles, 25; Horner, Atlanta, 24.

Runs Batted In

Kingman, Chicago, 91; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 88; Winfield, San Diego, 88; K.Hrnandz, St.Louis, 83; Clark, San Francisco, 80.

Pitches (11 Decisions)

Bibby, Pittsburgh, 9-2, .818; Romo, Pittsburgh, 9-2, .750; J.Niekro, Houston, 14-4, .777; Tidrow, Chicago, 8-3, .727; Littell, St.Louis, 8-3, .727; LaCoss, Cincinnati, 12-5, .706; Blyleven, Pittsburgh, 9-4, .692; Seaver, Cincinnati, 11-5, .688.

CFL Standings

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Ottawa	2	1	1	.667	101	63
Montreal	3	2	0	.600	75	77
Toronto	3	2	0	.600	72	69
Hamilton	1	5	0	.167	83	132
West						
British Colmb	4	0	1	1.000	110	61
Edmonton	3	0	2	1.000	162	77
Calgary	2	1	0	.667	63	58
Winnipeg	1	4	0	.200	72	128
Saskatchewan	0	4	0	.000	59	128

Tuesday's Games

Edmonton 24, Ottawa 24
Winnipeg 27, Hamilton 21

Wednesday's Games

Saskatchewan at Toronto
British Columbia at Calgary

Some Notes on a Continental Rivalry

Good Liars Outnumber Good Boomerang Throwers

By Red Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (NYT) — Frank Donnellan was a small Australian who boxed as a bantamweight as a youth but his principal mission in life was throwing boomerangs and showing other Aussies how.

Only 5-feet-4, he had an arm like Willie Mays's. He claimed a world record throw of 160 yards out and 160 yards back, a round trip totaling more than three times the length of a football field. However, documented records are few in this sport and it is an article of faith in Australian boomerang circles that skillful liars far outnumber skillful boomerang throwers.

Nevertheless, Donnellan was a high priest of the gundawarra — that's the Aborigines' terms for white men who play with boomerangs — and he preached the faith from New Zealand to New England. Once he gave an exhibition at a school in New South Wales and got a cool reception from the headmaster, who said the students already had distractions enough with their cricket, tennis, football and boating. Grudgingly, he permitted Donnellan to leave a few boomerangs at the school. Returning some days later, Donnellan noticed a broken window. A student told him it had been broken by a boomerang, thrown by the headmaster.

This story and scores more are vouched for by Ben Ruhe, who was resident boomerang freak at the Smithsonian Institution before he moved over to the National Archives. Twenty years ago Ruhe, an American working as a jackeroo, or cowboy, on a sheep-and-cattle station in New South Wales, was fascinated by the art, the lore, the mystery and the science embodied in the Aborigines' stick that flies. Cockatoos and kookaburras composed the first galleries to watch him throw and catch boomerangs.

Coveted Prizes

Nine years ago he and a membership group called the Smithsonian Resident Associates started a workshop for making and throwing boomerangs. One of the group shaped a crescent of light plywood, took it out to the National Mall and let fly like Johnny Bench snapping a throw to second. Whirring softly, his creation circled left, descended slowly and whacked him on the brow, to his utter delight.

In June this year, 106 contestants participated in the Smithsonian's sixth annual Boomerang Open on Polo Field near the Lincoln Memorial, competing for the General Douglas MacArthur "I Shall Return" Award, the Youngest Illegal Competitor Award and other coveted prizes. One trophy is no longer in competition, having been retired after its first year. Back when the vice president of the United States was attacking the press in speech after speech, a news photographer focused on a female contestant and urged her to fire away. She threw, bounced her boomerang off his skull, and accepted the Spiro Agnew Memorial Award.

Ben Ruhe revisited Australia in April, saw the national championships in Albury, Victoria, and returned with big news: aficianados down under would welcome a series of matches with an American team in the land where the returning stick was invented. Sen. Neville Bonner of Ipswitch, Queensland, who has special political clout as the only Aboriginal senator in Australia, has given his blessing, adding, "I believe a team of Aussies comprising 50 percent Aborigines could beat the socks off a U.S.A. team."

Strict Rules

Qantas and Ansett, the domestic airline, have promised to cooperate, and the chances are that some multinational firm doing business in Australia would seize the opportunity to make goodie points by helping to underwrite expenses. Competition would be conducted under the rules of the Mudgeeraba Creek Emu Riding and Boomerang Throwing Association, one of which already governs tournaments in the United States. It provides that:

"Decisions of the judges will be final unless shouted down by a really overwhelming majority of the crowd present. Abusive and obscene language may not be used by contestants when adressing the judging panel or, conversely, by members of the judging panel when addressing contestants, unless struck by a boomerang."

"They told me the best time for throwing would be April-May, their autumn," Ruhe said the other day. "That wouldn't be best for us because we can't practice outdoors in March and April. But we'd throw indoors. We would try to pick a representative team with some of our top kids, men and women, with geographical distribution."

He named some of the best — Al Gerhards of Downingtown, Pa., a big man so powerful that Ruhe has twice seen him snap a boomerang in two just launching it; Jerry Caplan, Thousand Oaks, Calif.; Dave Schumm, Atlanta; Doug DuFresne, of the Seattle area and Allen Lilly of suburban Washington.

"Here are two boomerangs Al Gerhards made from wood he found on my family's farm in Lehigh County, Pa.," Ruhe said. "This is dogwood and this is an antique apple the Pennsylvania Dutch call follywalder. Look at these beauties made by Rusty Harding in Vero Beach, Fla. He used to be an aeronautical engineer. The wood in this one is amaranth and this is vermillion. This beak stick is a nonreturning boomerang, an Aboriginal throw stick for hunting. It has the normal shallow curve with this big extension or beak at the end. In the Murray River Valley in Victoria, Jackie Byham, president of the Boomerang Association of Australia, gave me a demonstration. He pounded the earth with this stick and an emu came trotting out of the bush. The bird stopped a few feet away and stood staring until Byham raised the beak higher than the emu's head. Then the bird was dominated, and backed off.

"Look at these beauties. They're English, made by Herb Smith, a prison warden. See how beautifully this Sussex Hook is painted. The decorating is by a tenant of Herb's, called the second best forger in England by the judge who sentenced him. We have so many materials today that the Aborigines didn't have — plywood, plastic, cardboard, even metal. This one is magnesium, a flying knife. This one of nylon reinforced with fiberglass took the radio areal off a car.

"This one is by Peter Ruhf, an artist. He did the illustrations for my book on boomerangs."

The book's title is "Many Happy Returns."

"Competition in Australia," Ruhe said, "is mostly the classic test for distance, accuracy and return. We draw so many spectators that we need variety. We have an event called 'William Tell Down Under,' where the thrower straps an apple on his head, throws, and knocks off the apple with the returning boomerang. Then there's juggling, keeping two boomerangs in the air by throwing a second one before catching the first. Our people have got up to the range of 40 or 50 throws without a miss. Herb Smith claims to have thrown and caught a boomerang 338 times in a row but that was with a single boomerang with the right to rest between throws.

"We also have trick catches — one handed, under a leg, behind the back, with bare feet. Barefoot, you fall on your back and make the catch with your feet. This year we had a girl who did it so often she wore out the seat of an evening dress."

Art Buchwald

A Layman's Guide To Conglomerates

WASHINGTON — Almost every day you pick up the newspaper, some company is merging with another company. The average person has no idea what is happening, but it could eventually affect everybody in the United States. What it boils down to is that if you merge an apple company with another apple company, you're violating the antitrust laws.

Buchwald

But if you merge an apple company with a banana company, then you're building a conglomerate, and whether you know it or not, conglomerates are the "in" things to own.

This is how conglomerates work.

Let us say that Dalinsky's Drugstore in Georgetown decides to merge with Fischetti's Meat Market in Bethesda, Md. Since neither Dalinsky nor Fischetti can agree on whose name to use, they call their company the Great American Drug and Meat Co. They issue stock and it is immediately sold out because any company that has the words "great," "American," "drug," and "meat" in it must have potential. Now, with the stock from their company they make a bid to take over the Aetna Curtain Co., offering Aetna stockholders one share of GADAM for every two shares of Aetna.

Once the deal is completed, they go to the bank and borrow $500,000 on the Aetna Curtain Co. to buy the Markay Life Insurance Co.

Then, using the money in the Markay Life Insurance Co., they make a bid on the Mary Smith Pie and Bakery Co., offering one and a half shares of Markay for one and two-thirds of Mary Smith.

It turns out that Mary Smith Pie and Bakery has a $3-million surplus cash flow, so Dalinsky and Fischetti use this cash flow to buy the Carey Winston Life Preserver Co., which, in spite of its name, specializes in the building of Nike missiles.

With government contracts from the Carey Winston Life Preserver Co. as collateral, GADAM buys the Washington Green Sox baseball team, which it merges with the Norfolk Warriors, a baseball team that loses money but can come in handy to write off the profits of a TV station that GADAM is bidding on in Winnipeg.

* * *

With these companies as a nucleus, Dalinsky and Fischetti decide to make more acquisitions because, as Dalinsky tells a Time magazine reporter who is doing a cover story on him entitled, "The Boy Wonder of Georgetown," "If you stand still, you die."

The next step for GADAM is to go to the First Citizens Bank of Wesley Heights and borrow $20 million against their stock. With that money Dalinsky and Fischetti buy the Second Citizens Bank of Culpepper and then use the stock to purchase the First Citizens Bank of Wesley Heights.

From there it is only a matter of time before GADAM starts a mutual fund, a fried chicken franchise company, a Puerto Rican rum plant, and a senior citizens' apartment complex in Fairbanks, Alaska.

In less than three years Dalinsky, who put up $30, and Fischetti, who put up $25, control $3 billion worth of businesses and each is worth $50 million on paper. The only danger is that if either Dalinsky's Drugstore or Fischetti's Meat Market loses the lease on its store, the whole conglomerate pyramid could fall down. When you get right down to it, that's the only part of their business that Dalinsky and Fischetti understand.

Art Buchwald is on vacation, but he left behind this analysis for those readers who did not understand it the first time.

Rembrandt Purchase

AMSTERDAM (AP) — The Rijksmuseum has purchased what is considered to be Rembrandt van Rijn's "first masterpiece." The painting, "Tobias and Anna," was completed in 1626 when Rembrandt was 20, the museum said.

Mary Blume

Gothic Gold

Henry Kraus Analyzes Role of Money As the Mortar of Cathedrals

PARIS (IHT) — Henry Kraus was recently awarded a fellowship for post-doctorate research in Spain, which is nice because he has never been near a doctorate, pre- or post-, but has through sheer doggedness and imaginative scholarship become a recognized authority in the small, tight world of medieval scholars.

At home, in the United States, he and his wife, Dorothy, were active in the labor movement; in Europe since the mid-'50s he has worked as a medical reporter. To become a medievalist, author of three well-received books, he learned Latin and half a dozen vernacular tongues and continued, as he has all his life, to devote himself to what he calls "the human, the ordinary, the down-to-earth."

Kraus's latest book, "Gold Was the Mortar" (published in London by Routledge & Kegan Paul), is on the lofty subject of Gothic cathedrals looked at from a new angle: how their construction was financed.

No Analysis

"All the books on cathedrals mention funds but they don't analyze them — nobody that I know of has made an attempt to group them together," Kraus said in his Paris flat. He is a rosy, happy man with an aureole of white hair. "Historians, even the good ones, have been shoddy with figures. They'll say, 'With Alphonse de Poitiers everything got better.' Well, it didn't. He is recorded as having given 15 livres, that's all."

He was also irritated by what he calls a certain sycophancy among old-time historians. "If a nobleman gave 15 livres it was a munificent gift. If an ordinary man gave 400 it was ignored.

Jon Nicor

Medieval scholar Kraus

"This ignoring of the bourgeoisie is one of the things — burghers played a tremendous role in cathedral building. The church had the money but didn't necessarily make it available. In York, Archbishop William de Melton is described as giving munificently and all it amounted to in 23 years was 400 livres, while in one year alone he gave 1,000 livres to a nephew."

When a town built a cathedral it became a great administrative and touristic center; real estate values went up, wealth in general usually increased. "Sometimes, as in Lyons, having a cathedral exhausted funds. Because Lyons was the primate church of France, it had to make a big show in front of competing cathedrals. It made a bit thing of the cult of death. They spent 10 times more on the cult of death — vastly expensive burial processions and tombs — than on building the cathedral."

In studying the funding of cathedrals, Kraus has been most interested in why people gave money. The answers are as different as each cathedral's history, but the fact behind the building boom was the hegemony of the French kings over provinces that had earlier been independent.

"The Gothic style was not only something that came out of people's minds but something that developed very rapidly in the Ile de France because France had become enormously wealthy through conquest. During the 13th century the domain of France multiplied 20-fold. The evolution of the Gothic style was made possible by these acquisitions."

The king would send administrators — Kraus calls them carpetbaggers — to the conquered provinces. Returning home vastly enriched, they would offer themselves some spiritual balm by building a chapel at Notre Dame de Paris or funding smaller churches.

"But what about those who were expropriated?" Kraus says. "They suffered not only in terms of wealth taken away — no one knows how much they suffered in terms of lack of food or clothing — but they also suffered in their art.

"Take Poitiers. People used to say isn't it wonderful people liked Romanesque there so much they kept it. This hit my suspicious mind because everyone loved Gothic as soon as they saw it. I found they'd been exploited to such a degree that they couldn't afford to build. When they could afford it, it was Gothic."

"At Toulouse the Gothic is pitiful. I call St. Etienne the orphan cathedral, the cathedral that never got properly built." Languedoc was absorbed by France in 1229. Says Kraus in his book, "St. Etienne is an unfinished dream-turned-nightmare, an architectural monstrosity."

The eight cathedrals Mr. Kraus studies are Notre Dame in Paris, Amiens, Toulouse, Lyons, Strasbourg, York, Poitiers and Rouen. He would have loved to include Chartres, built in a breathtaking 35 years (Lyons took three centuries), but most of the original documents were destroyed in World War II and Kraus needed primary sources — medieval cartularies, fabric records, rolls, obituaries and wills. Wills were especially useful in studying the burghers' contributions to cathedrals and other religious foundations.

Diverting the Funds

In York, Alice de Ripon left a pair of silver slippers, and a woman who had her heart set on sending a pilgrim in her place to Santiago de Compostela was instead persuaded by Archbishop John Thoresby that St. James would be just as pleased if she spent the money on a lancet window in York Minster.

Burgher money was often snobbishly refused. While they built several of the chapels of Notre Dame in Paris, there is no sign that they contributed to the first phase of the building of the cathedral. Only the presence of the wealthiest was tolerated. As a result of this segregation, burgher money went to parish churches and other religious foundations in Paris.

The building of St.-Jacques-de-la-Boucherie in Paris in the late 14th century was made possible by burghers who divided the cost. One paid for a pillar in the choir, another for the aisle vaulting, several financed chapels. The most unusual donor was Gilles Alain, against whose house the rebuilt church would abut. He agreed to the rebuilding on condition that an opening the size of two fingers be left in the church wall through which he could peek into the choir. Thus his house became a private chapel, from which he could attend Mass without having to budge.

In Strasbourg, burghers and churchmen worked closely together until the burghers rebelled against the church and took over the city and the building of the cathedral, which had been badly neglected. The city of Strasbourg still owns the cathedral and the power of the burghers is reflected in its towers, Kraus says. "The exaggeration of the tower — the tower was often an expression of the bourgoisie, it was turned to the city by the way — makes the rest of the church look squat and square."

Strasbourg Story

It was Strasbourg that prompted Kraus's book. He had received a Bollingen grant to study the "contribution of the bourgeoisie to the building and decoration of medieval cathedrals" and his studies had so far revealed that the church was hostile to the burghers and feared the growth of independent municipalities.

Then he studied Strasbourg and found the contrary was true, at least for the cathedral's first building period. In some cases of cathedral building, the burghers' gold was indeed the mortar. Rather than despair at having his ideas turned upside down, Kraus plunged right into finding why and where else this was true.

"When something like that happens it means history is more complex than can be explained. Cases like this occur and history becomes richer," he says. "History must never be frozen."

PEOPLE: *Paraguayan Ten Married to a Non*

Victor Pecci, 23, the seventh-ranked tennis player in the world, was married to Mercedes Barriocanal Perasso, a 20-year-old heiress who doesn't play the sport, in Asuncion, at a civil ceremony attended by Paraguay President Alfredo Stroessner. The couple plans a Roman Catholic church wedding today, followed by a reception for 1,000 people and a honeymoon on the Caribbean island of Aruba.

In London, the 20-year-marriage of award-winning actress Sian Phillips, 46, and film star Peter O'Toole, 47, ended in a divorce after the couple had been separated for two years. Miss Phillips last year won a TV actress of the year award for her portrayal of Livia in the BBC production "I, Claudius." O'Toole starred in films such as "Lawrence of Arabia" and "Goodbye Mr. Chips." They have two daughters aged 19 and 16.

* * *

Brooke Shields left for Fiji much recovered from her four-day bout with Russian flu and bronchitis, which felled her while on what was to have been a brief tour of Australia to promote a new movie. As it turns out she had to spend a five days in Sydney — at one point her temperature hit 101 degrees Fahrenheit — and she still had a cough when she flew with her mother for Fiji, where she is filming "Blue Lagoon" on location at Turtle Island. But her physician says Brooke, 14, was told not to film any swimming or underwater scenes for at least a week. Adm. Hyman Rickover underwent a hernia operation and is recovering satisfactorily. The Navy said the 79-year-old Rickover, a pioneer in nuclear submarine technology, is expected to be released from the Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital in a few days.

* * *

If early reactions mean anything, Richard Nixon will not have any problems with his new neighbors when he moves into the condominium he is purchasing at 817 Fifth Avenue in New York City. You will recall that when the former president was looking at a cooperative on East 72d Street, residents made such a fuss that he withdrew his offer on a nine-room duplex. Apparently no such worries on Fifth Avenue. All the residents were not sampled, but comments from two of them pointed to the rolling out of a welcome mat. Said Stephen Hahn, an art dealer: "There are so many famous people in every shape and ... New York City that ... will matter. If Ch... came back, people ... for five minutes an... their business." Ren... Italian citizen whos... exporter, said: "I re... it's bad at all. Wha... did. I'm not telling ... derful, but he's got ... to live."

* * *

Now let's get thi... Baez is shilling for ... so in Sovietskaya ... cow daily. It ran ... Degradation of Joa... the folk singer's ... Vietnam for huma... tions. It says Baez ... focus of a propag... "lavishly" financed ... —"the American o... uesty International ... mous for its hatr... countries." Besides, ... Ms. Baez joined "t... renegades" even th... straight dope from ... gation to the Unit... there . . . While ... scorned in Soviet ... Moscow daily ... Pravda is singing ... Jane Fonda as "a ... ing America," not ... Are or Angela Davis ... political views. In ... said the "bosses of ... who managed to fir... Fonda in "Coming ... Suite" and "Julia," ... of her most recent ... ing her the cold sho... tion" is the word ... over her views. The ... ten by the paper's ... respondent, who ev...

* * *

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